REGISTERED No. 1—1877

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,902.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 21. 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R.A.S.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First Insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding Insertions	0 12 As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. M. Burke, as above, on FRIDAY, the 24th August 1877, at 5 P. M.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. AFRICA, 3932 Tons, 350 H. P., Commander J. Paterson, on THURSDAY, the 23rd August 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Kalbadevie Bay, Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

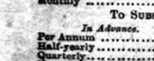
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Morris, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd August 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

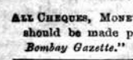
The S. S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd August 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 25th August 1877, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines
Suez	36	22	9	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	Without Wines

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

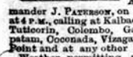
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, via NAPLES OR GENOA.



THE S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,360 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain COLLIN, will sail on the 30th August, and will be followed by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,
2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain TREGEARTHEN, on the 29th Sept.,
and by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain SHAW, on the 13th Oct.,
and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
1,00 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain BRAND, on the 3rd Nov.,
and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain COLLIN, on the 28th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer, from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence:—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs. 575
Do. do. „ Naples	„ 600
Do. Naples	„ 470
Do. Genoa	„ 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(a) MALWA	2953	450	P. S. Tomlin	24th Aug.
SUEAT	3141	550	G. C Burne	31st do.
(a) MONGOLIA	3833	530	A. Coleman	7th Sept.
VE-ERIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	14th do.
(c) INDUS	3470	540	S. D. Shallard	21st do.
CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	1st Oct.
(c) KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay 21st August 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, taking aso Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
KHIVA	2609	450	C. Lee	29th Aug. at 3 p.m.
GHELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	3rd Sep. at 3 p.m.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	17th Sep. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle):—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
SIAM	3649	500	G. N. Hector	18th Aug. at 3 p.m.
ASSAM	3633	500	N. Stewart	15th Sept. at 3 p.m.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	13th Oct. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st August 1877

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will be despatched between Glasgow, Liverpool and Bombay and vice versa via Napies:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Commanders.	From Naples.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	Bombay.
Macedonia	2272	480	J. Laird	4th Aug.	11th Aug.	22nd Sept.	
Trinacria	2107	424	R. Hutchison	18th „	25th „	6th Oct.	
Europa	2277	424	J. Harris	8th Sept.	15th Sept.	27th „	
Cassandra	3269	424	T. Rutier	22nd „	29th „	10th Nov.	
Italia	2245	424	J. Donaldson	6th Oct.	10th Oct.	21st Nov.	
Olympia	3050	424	A. Kaif	20th „	27th „	8th Dec.	

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st August 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain ware, &c., &c., at Dadur, near the G. I. P. Railway Station.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Dadur, near the G. I. P. Railway Station, the valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., &c., of E. W. Blackwell, Esq changing his residence.

The same consisting of cut glassware, dinner, dessert, and tea services, plated spoons, forks, cruet and liquor stands, bread basket, table-and-chamber candlesticks, dish covers, cutlery, &c., &c., and the blackwood carved furniture such as dining round table, chairs, side board, screens, cleopatra couch, teapoys, cupboard, dressing and washing tables, chest of drawers, Bengal and bahs cots complete, almirau, mahogany cheval glass, hanging argand lamps, copper cooking utensils, and dispense articles, &c., &c.

The above will be on view two days previous to the sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 21st August 1877.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND Co.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction room, the following goods:—

5 Bales grey shirtings.
3 „ Do. ditto 19 by 50.
6 „ Do. mashapollums.
2 „ Do. dhoties.
2 Cases color muslin.
2 Cases pencil and battens.
2 cases fancy goods comprising linen handkerchiefs, socks, boots, cups, hats for this season.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 21st August 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated 7, 3 and 12 lights hanging argand chandeliers, large gilt hanging globe lamps with lustres, rich large gilt and marble vases, handsome carpets, a selection and collection of rich and valuable library, consisting of Zend, Pelvi, Persian, Sanscrit, Marathee, Guzerattee, English, German, French and other books, dictionaries, and grammars of various languages, and comparative philology calculated to meet the taste of Oriental scholars and lovers of Oriental literature, a fine collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of Aurancaria, Excelsa, Cunninghami, Rondcletia, Cateolea, Dalcamaphia Rosea, excellent varieties of Begonia, Geradium, Roses, Cypress, Plumbago, mango, oranges, creepers bearing white, pink and red flowers, Rupellia gratia, cordia sebestina, gonesia asara, russellia, jussica, lichi from China, Singapore, and Bombay, English China, Persian roses and Persian figs, cassia, nutmeg, and several other varieties of rich garden plants, &c., at No. 2, Mazagon, next door to the Hope Hall Hotel.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd, and THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the valuable and handsome furniture, library, plants, &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman changing residence, the same comprises, elegantly carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 9 pieces, richly carved circular, pier, sofa and card tables, English easy and drawing room chairs, full backed conversation, half backed and reclining sofas, splendid 6, 8, and 12 light chandeliers, argand lamps, rich carpets, handsome gilt hall lamps, handsome solid marble vases and flower pots, pier glasses, rich table ornaments, corner whatnots, marble pillars, handsome ormoln gilt 6 light candelabras a Mahogany cottage piano by "Schiedmayer," four post bedsteads, handsome presses with plate glass doors, iron treasury chest, book cases and shelves, a selection and collection of rich and valuable library, a fine collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

One English built Mail Phaeton by "Kesterton."
One fine Surat cow and calf.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.
N.B.—The plants will be sold TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant at 4 p.m.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a First-class Piano, &c., at Crawford Market.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of F. C. Broomfield Esq., Superintendent of Markets, the same comprises, rich thin steel gir-swarces, rich dinner, dessert and breakfast services, plated ware such as a set of dish covers, hotwater curry and vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle and liqueur frames, waiters, teatray, a mahogany case of shell pattern spoons and forks, chamber candlesticks, cutlery, revolvers, &c., richly carved and handsome French polished furniture, such as round and square dining tables, side board, dining room chairs, handsome circular, pier and work tables, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, handsome velvet pile carpet, chiffoners, corner whatnots, teapoys, firstrate engraving and chromolithographs in maple and gilt frames, a sweet toned mahogany grand square piano by Madles Schoenleber & Co., four posts bedstead, reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes, presses, chest of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

A handsome strong dun colour pony.
A lady's side saddle with bridle, &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, silver plated, glass and porcelainwares, a first class Semi-grand piano by Broadwood and Sons, a handsome English built dog-cart, &c., at the Bungalow lately occupied by A Moorehouse, Esq., Bandora Hill.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of a gentleman changing his residence.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome House-hold Furniture, Best Plated Porcelain and Glasswares, a Handsome English Built Four Seated Carriage, one English Built Brougham, a Pair of Handsome Grey Arab Horses, Sets of Double and Single Harness. Valuable Medical Books and Surgical Instruments, &c. &c., At 31 Middle Colaba, near the Post Office.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, carriages, horses, piano, books, &c, &c., the property of the late Dr. MACGREGOR.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st August 1877.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co. A VERY RARE OPPORTUNITY. FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Elkington's dinner, tea and coffee sets, &c., beaded and King's pattern, especially ordered to be made of extra superior quality, in 3 lined, iron-bound oaken chests with double patent locks, consisting of splendid sets of spoons and forks with cutlery, table, dessert and pickle forks, table, desert, salt, mustard and gravy spoons, soup and sauce ladles, cheese and marrow scoops, sugar and asparagus tongs, salad spoons and forks, knife rests, table and desert knives, fish, meat and poultry carvers, excellent dinner service roast dishes with covers oval and round corner dishes with warmers and covers, soup, turreen with stand and cover, salt and sauce boats, 18,16 and 14 inch dish covers, richly engraved and diamond cut bottle 7 glass cruets and 7 glass pickle frames, highly chase tea and coffee sets, teapots, coffee pot, sugar basins, cream jugs, tea strainers and toast racks.

The above will be inspected and any information could be had at the Auctioneers room, No. 28, Apollo Street, Fort.

N.B.—Such articles are seldom or never imported into India except especially ordered for.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 18th August 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO SURVEYORS WANTING EMPLOYMENT.—Apply by letter to the CHIEF ENGINEER, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE PAPER CURRENCY and MONEY ORDER OFFICES will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY next, the 23rd, 25th, and 27th instant, on account of the NARALI PURNIMA HOLIDAYS.

C. E. CHAPMAN,
Commissioner of Issue.

Paper Currency Department, Bombay, 20th August 1877.

NOTICE.

THOSE CONCERNED in the CARGO of the Steam-ship SCANDERIA, which arrived here from Calcutta on the 26th May 1877, are hereby informed in reference to an Advertisement published by the Undersigned, dated the 24th February 1876, that there still remains in the hands of the Owners of the vessel a BALANCE of the AMOUNT apportioned by the Average Adjusters to the interests contributing to the General Average, and that the Undersigned are prepared on PRESENTATION of CLAIMS by the CONSIGNEES or UNDERWRITERS concerned, on or before the 15th proximo, to submit the same to the Owners who will, in event of their proving in order, remit such amount as may be due to Bombay.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 20th August 1877.

GOPAL NARAYEN & CO.

LAW BOOKS FOR SALE.—(*Latest Editions.*)

	Rs. a.
Archbold's Pleading and Evidence in Criminal Cases, (18th Edition)	16 0
Addison on the Law of Torts	19 0
„ Contracts	19 0
Austin's Jurisprudence, (Student's Edition)	6 4
Best's Law of Evidence	14 0
Broom's Commentaries on Common Law	15 12
„ Legal Maxims	15 12
Branson's Vakeels' Manual of English Law applicable to India	1 0
Cabinet Lawyer	4 12
Chitty on the Law of Contracts	16 0
Criminal Procedure Code, together with Evidence and Extradition Acts. (With Notes)	4 8
Catechism of Civil, Criminal and Indian Penal Code and other Acts	2 4
Collett on the Law of Torts (1877)	6 8
Cunningham's Commentaries on Indian Evidence Act	7 0
„ Contract Act	10 0
Every Man's Own Lawyer	3 8
Grady's Mahomedan Law	7 0
„ Hindoo Law	19 0
Green's Outlines of Roman Law	3 12
Greenwood's Conveyancing	8 0
High Court Pleaders' Examination Questions	1 8
Indian Evidence Act. (With Notes)	1 0
„ Penal Code, with High Court Criminal Procedure Code	3 8
Local Maxims; by P. Shrinivasarao	7 8
Indian Succession Act	3 4
Mackeone's Roman Law	6 0
Macnaughton's Principles and Precedents of Mahomedan Law	20 0
„ Hindoo Law	12 0
Mayne's Commentaries on Indian Penal Code	13 0
Norton's Law of Evidence (1877)	10 0
Prinsep's Criminal Procedure	16 0
Prideaux's Precedents in Conveyancing, 2 vols	35 0
Rouse's Practical Man, 2 vols	6 4
Saunders' Institutes of Justinian	9 0
Shahagopal's Mahomedan Law	2 0
Smith's Real and Personal Property, 2 vols	19 0
„ Action at Law	8 0
„ Law of Contracts	8 0
„ Common Law	7 0
Stranger's Hindoo Law	10 0
Wharton's Law Lexicon	22 0
Williams' Personal Property	10 8
„ Real Property	10 8

GOPAL NARAYEN & Co.

8, Kalbadevie Road, Bombay, 21st August 1877.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TO BE LET, Two large ROOMS of a Bungalow situated in Middle Colaba. Apply at the Office of this Paper.

AUCTION SALE of CAPTAIN LeBRETON'S Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Plants, &c., at No. 149, Malabar Hill, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant.

TO BE LET, Two AIRY ROOMS on First Floor of Apollo House. Rent Rs 30 and 15 respectively per month. Apply on the premises, 2nd Floor, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, a Black AUSTRALIAN HORSE, 16 hands, with English DOGCART and Harness in excellent order. Apply to W. SMITH, Star and Garter Hotel.

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea. Tenant can arrange to have use of good carriage and pair. Address "S.," *Bombay Gazette.*

NOTICES.

TEA DEPOT, 32, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A. S. REUBIN (formerly at Messrs. MORTON & Co.'s) begs to inform the Public that he has always on hand a LARGE STOCK of KANGRA VALLEY and NEILGHERRY TEAS of the finest flavour, fresh supplies of which he is constantly receiving from the best Indian Tea growing Estates and which he is prepared to sell in packets of 1 lb. and upwards, at the most moderate prices.

Also Shahjehanpur Sugar in bags, 10 lbs. each.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

NOTICE TO GRAIN DEALERS.

RAIN IN GUZERAT is quite insufficient, and crops are perishing. Stock of grain is believed to be very limited. Prices at Baroda to-day per Babashai rupee as follow:—

Bajri, 13 kutcha seers; Rice, 10; Wheat, 12; Muth and Mung 14; Tur, Dal, 11.

Large demand for grain here. Gaekwar Sirkar has removed all import duties on grain. Bombay grain dealers' attention is invited to this field. All reasonable facilities in the power of the Sirkar will be afforded.

* One Babashai Rupee—about 14 British Annas. The rate to-day on Bombay is 115½ to 100 at sight.

Baroda, 16th August 1877.

BILLIARD TABLES.

SMALL BILLIARD TABLES, 6 feet 3 by 3 feet 6, on 4 5 inch Spanish Mahogany Legs, three 1¾ inch Balls, 4 Cues, Rest, Marking Board, best cloth and Patent India-Rubber Cushions complete, NETT CASH, Rs. 350.

THACKER & Co.

WILL OPEN SHORTLY,
"TEMPLE BAR,"
GRAND CAFE AND RESTAURANT,
RAMPART ROW.

WAVERLEY BILLIARD SALOONS,
(Opposite the Municipal Office).

FRESHLY DECORATED AND ENLARGED.
NEW FIRST CLASS TABLES.
Pool every Evening at 9 o'clock.
COLD SUPPERS.
WINES AND LIQUORS OF FIRST QUALITY.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,
AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities of these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractor's Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

UMBALLA AUTUMN MEETING 1877.

ENTRANCES CLOSING ON THE 1ST SEPTEMBER 1877
FIRST AT TWENTY RUPEES.

Visitors' Plate.
Valuation Selling Stakes.
SECOND AT FORTY RUPEES.
The Pagot Park 2d Plate.
The Derby Sweep Cup.
The Sirhind Derby.
The Sirhind St. Leger.
The Oriental Plate.
The Umballa Cup.
The Drawing Room Stakes.
The Grand Annual Steeple Chase.
The Hunt Cup.
For prospectuses, &c., apply to
THE HONY. SECY. TO THE RACES.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of PERMANENT STATIONS to replace the temporary Stations at MARINE LINES and CHURNEY ROAD in Bombay will be received up to the 21st instant.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Office of the Chief Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Elphinstone Circle.

Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Bombay, Church Gate Street, 7th August 1877.

INDIAN TEAS.

LARGE SUPPLIES of the new Season's Produce have been received from

THE KOUSANIE GARDENS.

SOUCHONG AND KOUSANIE MIXTURE.
PACKET of 2 lbs., cash...Rs. 3 8
BOX of 5 lbs., cash..... „ 8 8

HYSON AND ORANGE PEKOE.
Per lb., cash .....Rs. 2 0

These well-known Teas are grown on the Estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), and have gained a larger number of Medals and Prizes in India and England than the production of any similar Company.

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

	Cash			Cash	
SODA WATER	per doz.	0 12	AERATED WATER	per doz.	0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	„	1 0	POTASH WATER	„	0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	„	1 0	LITHIA WATER	„	1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	„	1 0	VICHY WATER	„	1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

Manufacturing Chemists,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are known to be adulterated.

The Price Lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Members of the Civil, Military and Navy Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas. Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavour and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Teas that have ever been offered to the public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.	NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2 and 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	Rs. 1 14	Rs. 1 12	Byjnauth Mixture	Rs. 1 10	Rs. 1 8
Orange Pekoe	1 10	1 8	Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1 8	1 6
Pekoe Extra Fine	1 10	1 8	Souchong	1 6	1 4
Holta Mixture	1 10	1 8	Royal Family Mixture	1 2	1 0

Wholesale in bulk in chests of 50 lbs. and upwards.

☞ Discount allowed to Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c.

☞ To ensure prompt despatch, Orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good References.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY,
24, Church Gate Street, opposite the Times of India Office, April 12, 1877.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

IMPORT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS IN WOOD.

INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUTY.

PACKED in Wickered Jars containing one gallon, two gallons, and four gallons.

These Jars are light, clean, safe, require no packing, and are economical in every respect.

The charge is Rs. 2 for one gallon, Rs. 3 for two gallons, and Rs. 4 for four gallons. Wood Taps, Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

Also in Casks containing 8 gallons, 12 gallons, 20 gallons, and 60 gallons.

A great saving in freight is effected in purchasing Wines and Spirits in Wood, and there is no loss of Breakage.

COGNACS.

	Per Imperial Gall. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	9 4	9 8
** Stars, a pale pleasant spirit, delicate flavor	9 12	10 0
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour and strongly recommended for general consumption	11 12	12 0
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavor	13 8	14 0

SHERRIES.

MANZANILLA.—This superb natural sherry is very pale, dry, and has a splendid aroma—a very beautiful dinner wine

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per Im. Galls.	8 8	9 0
„ Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	215 8	234 0

VINO DE PASTO.—An excellent pale and very dry, luncheon wine

Per Im. Galls.	7 8	8 0
„ Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	180 4	195 0

CLARETS.

We are now registering orders for the Cold Season for the undernoted Medocs in Hhds. containing about 46 galls. or 23 doz.

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 20TH AUGUST 1877.

THERE was this morning among business men, if anything, a greater sense of depression than had even heretofore ruled. The telegram published in our to-day's paper relating to the important Conference in Poona, regarding the Relief Works to be undertaken in Guserat and Kattywar, seemed, as it were, to bring the threatened famine nearer to all, and the recognition by Government of impending troubles appeared to confirm the apprehensions of those troubles which have long been brooded over by the public. This afternoon there have been rumours of the receipt of private telegrams from Bhownuggur, reporting a good fall of rain there, and it is earnestly to be hoped that this good news may be confirmed, and that we may next hear that the rain has spread over Kattywar and Guserat as well.

The Home telegrams received to-day indicate a generally quiet and unchanged state of affairs. Consols and French Rentes show no alteration, they being still quoted at 95¼ and 106¼ respectively.

The following are Reuter's London quotations for the shares of the Exchange Banks connected with Bombay, the only noteworthy change being an advance of £2 in the price of the shares of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Oriental £44-10, Chartered Mercantile £28, Chartered £21-10, and Hongkong and Shanghai £35 per share.

Calcutta Linseed and Rape are reported to have advanced at Home. In Bombay descriptions no change in quotations has been made. Linseed is described as firm, and Rapeseed as steady. There is no change to report in the position of Wheat.

The Mincing Lane Markets were quite unchanged.

The Liverpool Cotton Market of Saturday was described as dull, with sales of 5,000 bales only, of which 600 were Surats; quotations unchanged.

Enfaced Rupee Paper, Bar Silver, and Exchange on India, according to Reuter, were unaltered.

The Bank of Bombay's return for the week ending on Saturday last shows the following alterations compared with the return of the preceding week :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec.	3,03,077
Do „ Branches	Dec.	64,718
Other Deposits	Dec.	4,15,838
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper &c.	Inc.	51,755
Loans „ „ „	Dec.	3,95,090
Bills Discounted	Dec.	38,249
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	61,506
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	11,61,242

These alterations, though not in the main very considerable, still show an unfavourable change in the position of the Money Market, coming as they do after the important reduction in the Cash Balance and demand for Accommodation noticed last week. The Cash position of the Bank is, however, more than strong enough for present apparent requirements.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning at Saturday's closing rates with apparently a slightly firmer feeling, which, however, on the receipt of advices from Calcutta, quoting Exchange there weak with Bank Bills at 6 months' sight at Is. 9 1-16d. to ¼ per Rupee, did not last, though no change in quotations was established. The amount of business transacted to-day has been most insignificant, there continuing to be a great scarcity of Mercantile Paper and an almost entire absence of enquiry for Bank Bills. We quote on London :—

Bank Bills on demand			Is. 8 13-16d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 3 months' sight		Is. 8 15-16d.	„
Do.	„ 6	„	Is. 9 1-16d.	„
Credits	„ 3	„	Is. 9 1-16d.	„
Do.	„ 6	„	Is. 9¼d.	„
Documents	„ 3	„	Is. 9¼d.	„

On Calcutta a moderate business has been reported in Bills on demand at 4 annas per cent. premium; for 60 days' sight Bills, we still quote 10 annas per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—We have nothing to add to our remarks of the past few days. We quote 4, 98 to 99; 4½, 99½ to 99¾; and 5½ per cents 102½ per cent.

SHARES.—There has been a further slight decline in the shares of the Bank of Bombays, which are now quoted at 35 per cent. premium. In Land shares the only change is in Colabas, which have given way Rs. 5 per share. In Press Companies' shares there has been an advance of Rs. 5 per share in Berar, and a decline of a like amount in Mofussil Press shares. In Mill shares there has been a further pretty general decline of Rs. 5 to Rs. 60 per share. In Miscellaneous shares no change has taken place.

COTTON.—In addition to what we reported on Saturday about 350 candies of Cotton were purchased on that day for export, and about 400 candies for local purposes. The only transaction, as yet, reported to-day is of 100 candies bought by one of the local Mills. The fears entertained for the crop now growing causes holders to evince firmness, but there is no material change in quotations.

SEEDS and WHEAT.—Linseed and Rapeseed show but little change, though in the absence of supplies Rape is quoted an anna higher. Wheat has, as was only to be expected, looking at the unfavourable weather reports from up-country, considerably advanced, and we quote best White Rs. 38 to Rs 41 per candy.

PIECE GOODS continue dull of sale. The Piece Goods dealers have, it is said, for some time past, despairing of profitable transactions in their own trade, been engaging in the grain business. Whether this be so or not they are devoting very little attention to Piece Goods.

COALS continue entirely neglected.

FREIGHTS.—The charters of the several steamers, mentioned in our this morning's issue, as engaged for voyages with grain between Calcutta and Madras, were effected at Home, and the terms have not become generally known here. Freights homeward continue very depressed, and have become more so on account of the advance in the price of Wheat. There is only one steamer to-day for Liverpool at the moment, and 30s. per ton is asked for her; but we do not hear of shippers coming forward in any quantity. The P. & O. S. N. Company still quote 20s. per ton for Venice and Trieste.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	121
Bank of Bombay	40,000	500	all	6 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	675
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	3 do.	108
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	670

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	3,948	2,000	all	25	910
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	..	95
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	575
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	5,000	1,400	all	10 do.	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	1,015
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,190
Alfred Mills Co.	1,000	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,150
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40 p.s*	845
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,050
General India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	685
Dharumsey Spinning	5,000	2,000	all	50 p.s*	1,050
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,185
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,190
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,055
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	980
Jeeraj Dadloo Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.s*	1,020
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	60 p.c*	1,160 xd
K. Mooroojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,150
Madras Spinning	200	1,250	all	Nil	950
Madras J. Spinning	425	1,000	all	90 p.s*	1,160 xd
Manchester and Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	48
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	380
Mancojee Petit S. Co.	2,500	1,000	all	100 p.s*	1,230
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,305
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	3.0
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	980
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	875
Nowl Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	925
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	..	360
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50 p.s*	760
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,190
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	915
Soomerdee Spinning	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	925
Do do. ½ Share.	800	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	550	1,000	all	..	990
Ishotia Mills	550	1,000	all	..	750

*Per Share for the half-year.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 18th August as compared with the statement issued on the 11th August :—

LIABILITIES.	11th Aug. Rs.	18th Aug. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	21,00,000	21,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	93,02,414	89,99,337
Do. do. at Branches	13,52,411	12,87,573
Other Deposits	1,43,38,603	1,39,22,745
Post Bills	48,902	43,602
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,49,324	6,43,451
	3,76,71,614	3,69,81,824
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	30,51,333	30,51,333
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	16,29,570	16,81,384
Loans on Security of do. do.	61,56,445	55,54,535
Current Accounts, overdrawn	8,793	8,231
Bills Discounted	1,13,12,452	1,12,74,203
Stamps	5,841	5,766
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,17,395	
Amount applied in reduction „ 1,75,000		
	3,42,395	3,42,393
Bullion	73,994	73,993
Cash Balances with Correspondents	22,704	84,204
Cash and Currency Notes	1,50,85,878	1,39,07,346
	3,76,71,614	3,69,81,828

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. AZALIA, 1,137 tons, Captain G. Stephens, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE SHIP MARLBOROUGH, 899 tons, Captain A. Sampson, will sail to-day for Madras in ballast.

THE S.S. KOSMA, 706 tons, Captain W. Morrison, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Carwar, (August 17th), in ballast.

THE BARQUE PRINCE OF WALES, 327 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Muscat (August 9th), bound to Singapore but put in Bombay harbour an account of stress of weather.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. ARCOT, 1,132 tons, Captain F. M. Burke, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers.—Mr. Hardwick, and one deck passenger.

THE S. S. ARAGO, 1,061 tons, Captain Lewis Jones, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Newport (July 21st), via Port Said and the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,420 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain Gray, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Kurrachee (August 17th,) with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. W. J. Stoore, Mr. Wallis, Mr. and Mrs. Gresan, and seven deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's. s. s. Khiva, 1,506 tons, Captain Geo. Lee, sailed yesterday for China &c., with China mails, 1,240 chests opium, general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Singapore. Mrs. Florions Jumbo and Mrs. Adelaide Jumbu and four children.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
19	Arago (s)	Jones	New York, July 21.
	Prince of Wales	Nacoda	Muscat, Aug 9.
	Vingola (s)	Gray	Kurrachee, Aug 17.
	Kaina (s)	Morrison	Carwar, Aug 17.
20	Arcot (s)	Burke	Bussorah, Aug 7.
	Sir J Lawrence	Burt	Liverpool, May 12.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
20	Khiva (s)	Lee	China &c.
	Azaled (s)	Stephens	Calcutta.
	Duncairn	Chambers	Elephant Point.

The ship Marlborough, Sampson, to Madras, obtained her port clearance on Yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—Steamer Arago, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Arcot, to Zanzibar, London and Aden, &c.
Schooner Sirocco, to Cochin,

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 18 Commille (s) ..... Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 17 Flamingo (s) ..... Calcutta.
Chanda (s) ..... Bombay.
Queen Victoria (s) .. Calcutta.
Standard (s) ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 20.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atlanta s—102 kegs iron nails and 10 casks hardware, Rojubally Jewabhoy : 1 case cutlery, Sawyer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Surat s—1 case earthenware, Merwanjee and Co.
Pekin s—1 cases glassware, H F Soares and Co.
Thibet s—3 cases carsoca, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Feroz s—2 cases carsoca and 5 cases orange, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Marlborough—80 casks whiting, Rogers and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra s—75 casas brandy, Sorabjee and Eduljee.
Assiria s—48 cases brandy, Sorabjee and Eduljee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Assiria s—100 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee Comrigur.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Ha'l s—250 bales cotton W and A Graham and Co; 93 bales cotton, waste, Khan Mahamed Nensee; 94 cwts ambabelides, Veerchund Hemee; 3062 cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 126 cwts myrabollams, Remington and Co; 39 bales cotton, Muranjee Tejpal.
Surat s—10 bales wool, Dhurumsee Veljee.

FOR LONDON.

British Princess—3,600 linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Arcot s—250 cwts B horns, W Nicol and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

White Hall—300 cwts B horns, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—4,000 cwts wheat 1,607 cwts linseed and 7 7 cwts rapseed, Ralli Brothers; 150 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 1,6961 cwts rap and 2934 cwts teaseed and 4,945½ cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Australia s—200 bales cottor, W Nicol and Co. 700 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Australia s—400 bales cotton, Knop and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Alexandria Yeats,—380 bales cotton, Jamsedass Shewdayall.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—1 box real pearls Fesoofally Abdoolally; 15 bottles quick silver Currimbhoy Ebrim; 1 chest opium, Guneshdass Baldevdass; 14 chests opium Cursetjee Romanjee; 77 chests Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 10 chests opium, Kedurnath Sewshuncr; 34 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 95 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 17 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias; 5 chests opium, S N Tulatee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiva s—11 chests opium, Guneshdas Joharimull; 2 chests opium, Gungabux Chajooram; 7½ chests opium, Goolraz Shungance.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY 19th August 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·789
Temperature of the Air	83·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·0
Dew Point	77·4
Relative humidity of Air	·821
Extent of cloudy sky (the sky divided into 6)	7·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	87·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)	80·01
General Direction of wind	WSW, SW, WSW, SW, WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	407
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	3·00
„ „ „ year	49·12

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 20.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

SHORT CAUSES.

281-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—Hamirmull Navalmull vs Hurgopall R mscokhdass and others.
470-76—In person—Bhucker Kimjee G and others vs Motceram Lakoo and Purrad and others.
119-77—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank L D vs Cowasjee Byra jee C.
286-77—Nanabhoy and H—Dhunjeebhoy Framjee vs Abdool Lutiff Cummoo.
318-77—Khunderao Morojee—Jeewa Kissore vs Unpoornabai, wid w and another—Hearn and Cleveland.
337-77—Jefferson and Payne—Hurnath Roopajee and others vs Memon Mahamed Hajee Ally.
402-77—N Nj Kotha c—Fazoolabhoy Heptoola and anothers vs Veeram Wagjee and others.
422-77—Lynch and Tobin—R A Dallzas and another vs Aban Shah Ibrahim Ally and another.
469-77—Framjee C Cama—Sha Vundravan Vezlall and another vs Bai Dhunbajee and others.
512-77—In person—Issodally Perbhoy vs Rehmanjee Khanbai and another—Tyabjee and Bayanee.
532-77—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Jumnadass Versmall and others vs Crostubai and others.
557-77—Mecfarlane and G—J Macfarlane vs Michael Angella deGa.
552-77—Mapoorjee and T—Jumnadass Nagurdass vs Pestonjee Bemojee and another.
567-77—Janardhun and G—Rustamjee Borjorjee C vs Kessowdas Mcnohhardas.
574-77—Ardaseer and H—Michael Rozoo de Quadros vs Motiram Bhugoobhoy.

LONG CAUSES.

28-77—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Dayabhoy Tribhowandass vs Munjee Russool and others—Khunderao Morojee—Part heard.
569-76—Ardaseer and Tobin—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and others vs Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

12-77—Crsigie, Lynch and Owen—The Hon'ble John Marriott &c vs Shree Lallmonjee Maharaj and others—Prescot and Winter and Crawford and B.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE KEMBALL.)

LONG CAUSES.

450-77—Khunderao M—Narotje Khimje Bhasker Hurry and another—Feather—A Turner.
454-77—Janardhun and G—Dinkar Gangadhur vs Dajibai G—In person.
457-77—In person a pauper—Chimabai vs Gannoo Murland and another—J C Cama.
473-77—Lynch and Tobin Nursey Kessowjee and others vs Dossa Kipsall.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE ATKINSON.)

LONG CAUSES.

340-77—Pestonjee K—Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Sett and others vs Motibai widow—J C Cama.—Part heard.
398-77—Craigie L. and O—Bai Nahni vs Purmanundass J and others—M M Munshi and Mooljee and B.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 15.

O'Brien, Surg Major, Bombay A M D, on leave, from Kirkee.

AUGUST 19.

Stuart, Lieut Col, Madras 40th Regt N I, on sick leave, from Secundrabad.
Dunne, Lieut, Bombay Queens, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 20.

Fagan, Capt, Bombay Comst Dept, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Cacutta Gazette*, August 15.)

MR F H B LKrine, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the Sudder Station of Nuddea.
MR H Lee, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Barasat Division of the 24 Pergunnas district, is transferred to the Sudder Station of that district.
MR W Gibbs to officiate until further orders as an Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent.
MR C E S Jones, Officiating Sub-Deputy Opium, Gya, to act, on being relieved of his present duties, as Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Tirhoot.
The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Irrigation Branch are transferred to Madras for six months for employment on famine relief works :—MR A C C Rogers, MR F Taylor, MR E B A Kuser, MR A Hayes, MR G A G Shawe.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 15th August.

The Commander in in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—27th N I Lieut T O FitzGerald, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, in succession to Captain R A Swetenham, vacated on promotion. Lieut S W T Roberts, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 4th N I, is transferred in the same capacity.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
1-25th Foot—Capt H J Harvey, to Mussoorie, from the 12th August to the 15th October, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.
67th Foot—Lieut J P Spaeling, to Chungla Gullie, for three months on medical certificate.
14th Bengal Lancers—Captain R Bardley-Wilmot, to Murree, from the 3rd September to the 15th October, on private affairs.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, MADRAS.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, August 4.

Majors F J Rivers from general duty, Madras to offg Wing Commander, 32nd Regt N I, J B Leggett, from general duty, Bangalore, to offg. Wing Commander, 11th N I, and J W Swiffe, Wing Officer, 27th N I, to offg Wing Commander, 27th N I, vice Rideout, proceeded on furlough. Major E Faunce, Staff Corps, to general duty, Bangalore—on completion of 5 years' tenure of appointment, with effect from 2nd August, or date of relief.
The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Higher Standard Examination in the Hindustani Language :—
Capt A D Anderson, R H A, Lieuts G St M Palmers, 14th Hussars, and H E Nevill, 45th Foot, Schoolmaster Jupp, 44th Foot, Lieut R A. Walsh, Surgeon H J Haslett, Lieut W R Prickett, R A, Lieuts A W Rendre, 65th Foot, J G Morris, 44th Foot, Lieut E B Hastings, 109th Foot, Surgeon C L Swaine, from Presidency Division to attached 35th N I.
Surgeon W J Butler, 35th N I, from 6th August or date of departure, for one month to Bombay, medical certificate, to appear before a medical board.
Colonels C E Bates, from 2nd in Comd, 4th N I, Offg. Comdt, 16th N I, to Commandant, 16th N I, F J F Wetherall, Offg. Comdt, 2nd N I, from 2nd in Comd, 29th N I, to 2nd in Comd, 4th N I and Lt Col H H C G Warrington, from Offg 2nd in Comd, 29 h N I, to 2nd in Comd, 29th N I, from date of retirement of Colonel Conte.
Capt C H P Ducat, 109th Foot, is appointed Wing Officer 21st N I, and with the sanction of Government, a Probationer for the Madras Staff Crops.
The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard Examination in the Hindustani Language :—
Lieut C H Daring, R E, Sub-Lieuts H W E George, 9th Foot, J S G Manera, 17th Foot, E W G Goate, 51st Foot, E Vansittart, 63rd Foot J M Clement's, 14th Foot, F B Deane, 67th Foot, G L Angelo, 72nd Foot, J B D Beresford, 66th Foot, G J Shaw, 18th Foot, W du Gard Gray, 45th Foot, and R G Jones, 67th Foot, Lieut F J Fox, R A, and Army Schoolmaster B W O'Farrell, Sub-Lieuts W G Carter, 44th Foot, and H H H Aspinall, 15th Foot.
Sub-Lieutenant E Vansittart, 63rd Foot—60 days' privilege leave from 1st September.
Surgeon Major J J Heffernan, 22nd N I, from 28th August for six months.

SPORTING.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, 1877.

THE Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay, presents his compliments to the Honorary Secretary, ENGLISH RACE SWEEPS, UMBALLA, and in reply to his letter requesting the publication in the *Bombay Gazette* of an Advertisement of the Umballa Great English St. Leger Sweep, which closes on the 6th September next, begs to inform him that owing to a recent order of Government prohibiting the publication of such Advertisements of Sweeps, he is unable to comply with the request,

Bombay Gazette, Manager's Office,
Bombay, June 18, 1877.

BOMBAY ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP.

THE Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* presents his compliments to the HONORARY SECRETARY, BOMBAY ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, and in reply to his letter requesting the publication of an Advertisement of the SWEEP, which closes on the 11th September next, begs to inform him that owing to a recent order of Government prohibiting the publication of such Advertisements he is unable to comply with the request.

Bombay Gazette, Manager's Office,
Bombay, July 12, 1877.

For Sale at this Office.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.

COLOURED MAP OF

TURKEY IN EUROPE

WITH BESSARABIA.

Size 20½ by 13½ inch.

PRICE—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6, WITH ROLLERS, Rs. 1-8.

No. II.

MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.

Size 23½ by 16 inch.

PRICE—To Subscribers to this Journal...Rs. 0 4
To Non-Subscribers 1 0
Mounted on Cloth ..... 8 As. extra.
„ „ with Rollers. 10 „
Subscribers are entitled to have one Copy only of this Map at 4 annas.

⁂ It will prevent possible mistakes, if, in ordering one or other of our War Maps, the order specifies them as No. I. or No. II.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS., THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

TAGORE.—July 22nd, at London, the wife of Satyandranath Tagore, Civil Service, of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BADDELEY.—August 19th, at Poona, the wife of Captain P. Baddeley, Royal Artillery, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOBDAY—August 11th, at Sealkote, the wife of Captain T. F. Hobday, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, of a daughter.
M'TAGGART—August 14th, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain, M'Taggart, 14th Hussars, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

THOM—FORSTER—August 15th, at the Free Church of Scotland, by the Rev. William Milne, M. A., John Thom to Sophia Mary Frances, daughter of the late Colonel Henry Forster, C.B., H.M.'s Indian Army.

DEATHS.

LITTON—August 16th, at Ranipett, Daniel Leland Litton, Lieut Royal Engineers, aged 25.
OATES—August 15th, at Calcutta, Emile Mary, the dearly beloved child of Joseph and Emily Elizabeth Oates, aged 4 years.
THOMPSON—August 15th, at Howrah, Sophie, the youngest child of Mr. H. Thompson, Supdt Govt. Salt Golahs, aged 2 years.
VERTUE—August 16th, at Trichinopoly, Lieut Colonel James Vertue, Royal (Madras) Engineers, aged 44.
WHITTEN—August 16th, at Barrackpore, Claud Henry, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. Whitten, aged 7 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1877.

THE English press had begun, even before the last mail left London, to take alarm at the terrible results of the Famine in Madras, and to ascribe these, not to the administrative weakness, or we might even say helplessness, of the Madras Government, but to the pedantic policy of the Government of India in leaving to private trade the business of keeping up the food supply of Madras, and to the hard-heartedness of that Government in reducing the relief rations to a quantity of grain insufficient to prevent men from dying of starvation. The following extract from a leading article in the *Times* breathes the same spirit which caused such lavish expenditure of Indian money in 1874 :—

> It would seem, in fact, obvious that these rules of political economy for the purpose of sudden emergencies can only be relied upon in countries where the appliances of civilization allow them fair play, and that in a country like Southern India the Government must, with whatever prudence, be prepared for changing the basis on which their operation must be supplemented. Sooner or later, it may be, they would assert themselves even in the country districts of Madras; but meanwhile the population might be dying like flies and the very hands necessary to cultivate the coming crops might be swept away. There is a risk, says our Madras Correspondent, of some millions of the people running absolutely short of food. "The risk," he adds, "is one that must be faced." But if this means that between two risks—that of millions of the people running absolutely short of food, and the Government incurring more expense than may prove to have been absolutely necessary—the former risk must be chosen, the public will utterly repudiate such a determination. We cannot afford at any price to run the risk of such a calamity in Madras as that which befell Orissa, and we cannot, therefore, experiment on the unknown capacities of private trade. Let it, by all means, be left as many opportunities as possible; but it would be reckless to depend absolutely upon it in such circumstances as our Madras Correspondent describes. In truth, as we have observed, the mortality he already reports is sufficiently distressing to render it very doubtful whether we have done all we ought. Relief camps in which the occupants are dying at the rate of a hundred per cent. per annum would seem to be scarcely deserving of the name of relief camps at all. It is no time to be driving hard bargains with Provincial Governments. We are responsible for saving the lives of the vast population who seem absolutely dependent on us; and there appears reason to fear that far more energetic measures are necessary than have yet been taken.

It is lamentable to read such injudicious incitements to extravagance. Naturally, Indian officials must find it a far pleasanter thing to be liberal of the public money than to watch carefully, even at the risk of being accused of inhumanity, over the expenditure of every rupee. It is much more delightful to distribute rupees with a generous hand among a multitude of poor people, and to be blessed by them for the charity which economists would style ruinous profusion, than to strictly investigate the case of each applicant for relief and dole out, grudgingly and suspiciously, supplies of food which will barely keep the people alive. But in a country like India, where famines are now of almost yearly occurrence, the Government cannot be carried on unless the most rigid system of economy is maintained in the relief of distress. If all considerations of setting a limit to the relief to be given are to be set aside, we shall in 1877-78 have perhaps one-third of the whole population of India living at the expense of the remaining two-thirds; and this proportion may be maintained or exceeded in other years. It is obvious that no nation could long stand such a strain, and that the instinct of self-preservation would soon compel the people of India to protest more energetically and effectively against the continued application to this country of the benevolent principle which the *Times* so complacently lays down. Experience has shown that the existing rules of Famine administration work very well in the hands of competent men. Private trade has done successfully all that was expected of it; it would by this time have done a great deal more if the communications of the country, for which the Government is responsible, were equal to the transport of more grain; and there is no provision in the scheme elaborated by the Government of India to prevent the Duke of Buckingham from taking into the hands of the State the supply of grain to those districts of his Presidency which are remote from the highways of trade and almost inaccessible to ordinary mercantile operations. Nor is there any visible cause, in the regulations about relief rations, for the excessive mortality in the Madras relief camps. In Bombay, labourers on works under the Public Works agency do half as much work again as similar labourers in Madras, and yet do not perish like rotten sheep; while on the Civil Agency works, on which the bare subsistence wage is given, Dr. Hewlett, the Sanitary Commissioner, a tender-hearted outspoken man, emphatically declares that this ration is sufficient, if proper precautions be taken to give special aid to children and sickly women, and that the condition of the people getting it actually improves. If these results are attained in Bombay, why should they not be attained in Madras, and why should the Duke of Buckingham be praised for his courage in throwing up his hands and declaring that his task is too arduous for any man to accomplish, and that he must leave the preservation of life in Madras to the charity of the people of India and of England? The Calcutta *Statesman* gallantly says, with reference to our suggestion, that extravagance in the administration of relief means increased taxation. "We "are prepared for that, that we may save the "people." Well, we are not, nor are the people of India. We grudge no expenditure in reason; but the Duke of Buckingham's conduct will probably cost the country 15 to 20 millions sterling, and that is more than India can afford to pay for the gratification of a fine sentiment or the protection of indolence and incapacity.

PEOPLE at home are beginning to recognise a fact that Civilians were long long, acquainted with out here,— that the Indian Civil Service is going to the dogs. In an article which we republished on the 27th ultimo from a Dublin paper, *Saunders' News-Letter*, will be found the sentiment on this subject entertained by Trinity College, Dublin, a University which has perhaps sent more competition-wallahs to Hindostan than any other University in the three kingdoms. It is therein stated, and we believe with perfect truth, that all things considered—that is to say, the difference of climate, life, and prices, a young man having the capacity of passing the Indian Civil Service examination would do better in his own interests to take the chance of a professional career at home than to throw in his lot with the people and administration of India. One cannot eat one's loaf and have it together, but this is something like what the Indian Government is attempting to do. The Government rather inconsistently desires to have a first-class European Civil Service in the country, but at the same time to give India native government. The consequence is, that the European service goes to the wall and the native service does not come to the front. Besides this, Government is rather oblivious of its engagements with those it employs. It has forgotten the fine theories it elaborated some years ago of an Indian Civil Service composed of all the talents in English, Scotch, and Irish, the youth of three kingdoms, and it is now apparently content to govern India with men of not more than Baboo intelligence, or at least is not disposed to pay for men of any higher mental calibre than that. To be sure, the severe examinations for entrance to the Indian Civil Service still continue, but the competitors are dropping off; nor is this to be wondered at when the pro-nativism of the Government has become a world-renowned fact, and the emoluments of the Service have to be competed for a second time, in India, with the natives of the country. That the Government has failed in its engagements with the Indian open competition Civil Service is the popular impression, and the opinion gains ground that the Government's anxiety to conciliate the educated natives at any hazard will not allow it to do justice to its own people.

Saunders' News-Letter is immensely indignant with the Indian Government for holding out promises to the competition service which it has failed to fulfil, and says, "to disappoint the "hopes thus excited is to be guilty of a breach of "faith, and we cannot conceive any policy more "disastrous in the administration of our Indian "Empire than that of breaking faith, either "covertly or implicitly, with the civil servants "by whom that Empire is administered;" but *Saunders' News-Letter* is perhaps not aware that policies in India are as prolific as rats, and are born just as often as not of the mere airy fancies of men who enjoy large incomes for inventing such things on the heights of Simla or the office stools of Downing-street. The policy which gave us an open competitive Civil Service was a theory, and the policy which proposes a native competitive Civil Service, because it is cheaper and more conciliating than the other, is a theory, too; but there is a passion for theories displayed by our rulers that will not permit them to consider seriously obligations or arguments that run counter to their hobbies of the moment. The theory most active just now is to get the cheapest man available, and competition-wallahs are rather expensive creatures. To attain the desideratum native cheap labour is held as a threat over the heads of Europeans seeking their fortunes in this country. "If we can get "natives to do the work of administration at half "the cost of you, gentlemen, there is no occasion "to pay you so well." That appears to be the Government argument, but the State is at the same time so doubtful about its own fine theories of a native administration that it would like to hold the Europeans in reserve and at half price as well. The Government,—whether of Downing-street or Simla, does not much signify,—would fain do a clever stroke of business by getting first-class men for India on the salaries of clerks in England; but the cock, as the vulgar saying goes, won't fight, and the universities are now fully cognizant of the Serjeant Kite like wiles with which the India Office thinks proper to enlist their best men. If the Government continues its economies in this direction, the result will be that the State will get men indeed, but men of a stamp to do more mischief in the administration than incalculable sums of money can efface. Government cannot pay too highly for really good officers, and this is an aphorism which no theories should induce them to forget. A collector or a judge is to a district what a viceroy is to the whole country. He is the representative of England and of Englishmen in his office. Let him be a vulgar commonplace man, and a contempt for Britain and British institutions

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE FINE ARTS EXHIBITION AT POONA.

POONA, August 20.

The Fine Arts Exhibition was opened to-day by H. E. the Governor, in the presence of a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. General Primrose, chairman of committee, addressing H. E. the Governor, spoke of the Exhibition as being above the average in the quantity and the quality of the entries. His Excellency, in declaring the Exhibition open, made a long speech. He spoke of the consolations that art affords to English men and women in India, quoting Macaulays' description of the way in which Burke, by the force of his vivid imagination, made the infinitely various life of India a reality to himself, instead of an abstraction. H. E. the Governor maintained that artists in this country do for themselves what Burke did, and so make their life in India much more interesting and enjoyable. He congratulated Bombay on possessing so long a list of distinguished amateur artists. He spoke with enthusiasm of the scenery of this Presidency, of Mahableshwar, the Bhore Ghaut, and Bombay Harbour, and asked what there was in Constantinople, Cairo, or Ispahan to compare with a busy street of Kalbadavie? He expressed much pleasure that the best picture in the Exhibition, one of rare excellence, was by a lady of Madras, in which Presidency he had been most hospitably received. He concluded by announcing that H. E. the Viceroy will visit the Exhibition on Wednesday, and hoped that everybody would attend o show their appreciation of His Lordship's goodness in coming amongst them in a time of trouble, which might soon be a time of danger. The Exhibition was then declared open.

THE VICEROY.

H. E. the Viceroy will be received quietly on his arrival at Kirkee to night, by the Chief Secretary and H. E. the Governor and staff.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, Aug 19.

The Russian Imperial Guard has crossed the Danube, and is skirmishing in the vicinity of Rustchuk.

A Turkish official despatch states that a detachment from the Garrison of Rustchuk has repulsed a detachment of Russian troops which was sent against it.

A Turkish force was landed in the Dobrudscha on the 17th instant, and the Russians are advancing against it. It is expected that the Egyptian troops will attack the Russian positions along the Kustendji line of Railway.

According to a Russian official despatch a reconnaissance made by the Russians on the Osmanbazar road has been repulsed by a strong Turkish force.

THE WAR IN ARMENIA.

A Turkish official despatch received from Batoum states, that Dervish Pasha has succeeded in carrying the advanced Russian positions,

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS NEAR KARS.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

A large Russian force, consisting of 35,000 Infantry, ten Regiments of Cavalry, and 110 guns, attacked Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha on the 18th instant near Kars. The engagement lasted the whole day, and eventually the Russians were defeated and compelled to fall back with a loss of 1,200 men. The Turkish loss was only one hundred men.

The Russians have re-occupied Kustendji in the Dobrudscha.

THREATENED FAILURE OF THE NILE OVERFLOW.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 20.

The River Nile has remained stationary for four days, and the level of the water is fourteen feet below the average level for the past three years.

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

The mobilisation of two divisions of Russian Grenadiers and one division of Russian Cavalry has been ordered.

The Russians have strongly occupied the line of communication between Tirnova and the Schipka Pass.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19.

The *s. s.* Childwall Hall, of the Hall Line, sailed hence for Bombay yesterday.

LONDON, Aug. 18, Apr.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull.
The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	6 1-16
Exchange on India 60 days' sight...	2
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83¾
4½ per cent. do.	83¾
5½ per cent. do.	88¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	95¼
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	106¼
Bar Silver.....	54½
Oriental Bank Shares	£24-10
Chartered do. do.	£21-10
Chartered Mercantile Bank's Shares..	£28
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.	£35.

Arrival—Carrie Clark.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

August 20.—Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Fera. Persian line right to Tiflis and Kerteh *via* Stamopol.

WEATHER REPORTS.—Aug. 20.

(Madras Time.)

Cannanore, 5-25 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W., ther. 81, W. B. 77, min. 75, bar. 29-86. Fall of rain 9 cents.

Mangalore, 7 P.M.—Weather fine, wind E. N. W. Fall of rain 69 cents.

Tuticorin, 4-45 P.M.—Weather fine, wind E. moderate, ther. 88 bar. 29-86.

Vingorla, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W. light, ther. 87. Fall of rain 3 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand'	Is. 8 13-16d.	per Rupee
Do. at 3 months' sight ...	Is. 8 15-16d.	,,
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,,	Is. 9 1-16d.	,,
Credits, ,, 3 ,, ,,	Is. 9 1-16d.	,,
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,,	Is. 9¼d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	Is. 9¼d.	,,

A correspondent writes to us from Poona:—"I understaud that invitations have been issued for a banquet at Gunnesh Khind on the occasion of the visit of H. E. the Viceroy to all heads of departments. The only regimental officers, however, who have been deemed worthy of invitation are commanding officers of European corps—their brethren of the native army being purposely uninvited in deference to the well-known antipathy of the Viceroy to officers of the local armies of India. But surely in his official capacity a Viceroy should be above such an unworthy action, and avoid such insulting distinctions between officers of the two armies. He might with equal right desire that only commanders of the senior service, namely, those of H. M.'s ships, be invited, omitting commanding officers of British regiments, but if he dare not do the one, why do the other? Now that this circumstance has been brought to notice, I trust that those entrusted with the honour and welfare of the Indian services may take steps to arrange the matter in a satisfactory manner. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales makes no such invidious distinctions between the two services, and why should the Viceroy?"

We hear that the Umballa Great English St. Leger Sweep now exceeds Rs. 50,000, and the daily takings are largely increased. The Sweep closes on the 6th of September.

The death, at Trichinopoly, from cholera, of Lieut.-Colonel James Vertue, R. E., Executive Engineer of that district, is announced. The deceased officer entered the Department of Public Works in November 1853. Another officer of the same corps, Lieut. Daniel Leland Litton, only 25 years of age, has, we are sorry to say, fallen a victim to famine work at Ranipett. It was but a few days ago another relief officer, Mr. Mason, was carried off by cholera at this place.

The Mussoorie paper says, "Death has been somewhat busy among us lately, but the most notable case is that of Mrs. Galloway, wife of Dr. Galloway. The lady's death occurred under circumstances of peculiar pain to her relatives and friends, and we thoroughly sympathize with them. A most amiable and talented lady has passed from us. Many on these hills recollect her as Miss Forster, at both Landour and Mussoorie. She was one of the old Indian families; her grandfather, Col. H. Foster, C. B., and her father, Col. W. Forster, raised and commanded the Shekawattie Battalion (13th N. I.) for many years."

A novel proposition has been made by a wealthy native at Agra to meet the impending crisis there, which is thus set forth by a correspondent:—"Lala Jootee Pershad's son has tendered an application to the Commissioner of Agra for taking a contract for selling grain at reduced rates for three years, during which time no bunneah is to be allowed to sell unless he gets his name registered to sell for three years round, at the contractor's rates, viz., wheat 25 seers for the rupee, and so on. This is to commence from the date the contract is accepted. In order to suppress an impending famine the authorities should either grant the contract asked for to this enterprising native gentleman, or take on themselves to do so, otherwise make all the bunneahs reduce the prices they have raised on grain, which I doubt not they will keep raising if Government do not interfere, which might result in consequences too terrible to contemplate."

The *Indian Tea Gazette* reports that there has been a terrible mortality in the Dibrooghur district from cholera, and suggests that the Government's action regarding opium may have something to do with this, as the poorer classes cannot afford it now; and in a country where the use of opium was so general, and where circumstances relating to mode of living almost necessitated its use, this sudden pressure is impolitic. Nearly 200 deaths are reported from Dibrooghur alone, and Dibrooghur is but a small station after all.

The *Madras Mail* objects to the tone the local Bishop has assumed in his letter to the clergy concerning the famine. The *Mail* remarks:—"The Bishop does not hesitate to trace the present famine to the 'sins of the people.' He argues that the Creator has been incensed by the 'idolatry and false religion' of the country; and, strange to say, he loses sight of the lesson taught by the reply to those who presumed to attribute the casualty at Siloam, and the bloodshed in Galilee, to the exceptional wickedness of the victims in each case. The Bishop must, however, bring forward a good many more passages in Scripture, before he will succeed in persuading men, whose minds are not warped by a melancholy bigotry, to regard the present calamity as the result of 'the sins of the people.' The Hindus, Mahomedans, Buddhists, Parsees and others may, because they have not abandoned their respective religions for that which the Bishop professes, merit his sympathy. Even were there any warrant in Scripture for tracing the present calamity to the 'sins of the people,' good taste, not to speak of what is usually called Christian charity, should have suggested to the Bishop the inexpediency of utilising this occasion for a denunciation of the venerable creeds of our much-afflicted native fellow-subjects. 'Ourselves,' says the Bishop, 'have had our wants supplied. Should we not thank God for this?' Certainly; but in the spirit of the man who thanked God that he was not as other men were, 'extortioners, unjust, adulterers, or even as this publican.' Men may surely be Christians without going out of their way to regard themselves as worthy objects of the Creator's especial favour, and non-Christians as the worthy objects of His especial disfavour."

Indian Daily News:—Some of our readers may have noticed an announcement to the effect, that an unfortunate soldier, who had committed suicide on the 7th instant, was buried with military honours on the following morning. A similar and yet different announcement tells us of another unfortunate soldier who committed suicide one day, and who was buried quietly by moonlight, without any service, on the following night. All the difference which the reports strike out between the two cases lies in the fact, that one unhappy man shot himself, while the other unhappy man drowned himself. Surely—a difference not sufficient in itself to explain the difference in the treatment of the remains of the two men after death. Fortunately, it cannot matter a straw to either William Burk or William Brown whether a parson happens to pray over their burial or not, but unless solemn services of this description are to degenerate into an utter farce, there should be some uniformity in the rule by which they are regulated. The brutal instinct which led our grandfathers to ill-treat the corpse of a suicide is now-a-days heard of nowhere out of books and old newspapers; but barbarity can be displayed in a reading of prayers as well as in other ways, and if the spectacle of a man breaking down under some unspoken burden is one that might well move healthy minds to wholesome tenderness, the Government might well insist that clergymen shall not be allowed to stand in the way of the utilization of this feeling at burials.

It cannot be very long, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, before the Secretary of State for India will have to deal with an "Engineers" grievance, not less pressing than that of the Civilians. The country is being flooded by scientific gentlemen, for whom the Government of India is bound to provide, but for whom no work can be found, except that of drawing salary. There are in this Presidency alone about one hundred in this position, and more expected. Cooper's Hill College sends 55 Civil Engineers annually to the Public Works Department in India, the corps of Royal Engineers contributes 18, and the Indian Colleges have 12 appointments at their disposal. Thus the present surplus of 100 is being yearly added to by 75. These Engineers are distributed amongst the local Governments, who have thus on their hands a number of men they do not want, but whose pay they must provide out of Decentralization savings. The evil is a serious one already, but it is growing worse, for increase of salaries and retirement allowances will have to be met in time. Madras and Bombay are not so burdened as Bengal, but they have more than their wants require of Engineers, although the famine works may find temporary employment for a few of the supernumeraries in Bengal. When, however, this employment ceases, and the economy which it will be necessary to observe in the carrying out of public works, after the costly famine expenditure, has to be strictly observed, what is the Government to do with their white elephants—the surplus Engineers? The corps of Royal Engineers will hardly submit, without Parliamentary agitation, to be deprived of all chances of good berths in the Public Works Department; the Government of India can hardly shut the door upon the Engineer students of the Indian Colleges, but if even Royal Engineers and Indian students were refused further admittance to the Department, the young men from Cooper's Hill remain to be provided for.

The *Statesman*:—We would call attention to the strange injustice of making the leaders of the Hindoo community answerable for the results that are attending our diffusion of something like high education amongst the people, and with it the aspirations that spring therefrom, without an effort of any kind to counteract the evils to which it is giving birth. It is the Government, and not the leaders of the native community, who are responsible for the existence of Young Bengal. It is not they, but we, who have brought the class into existence. Their influence over the class is *nil*. In the eyes of Young Bengal, they simply represent the old order of things, and are destined to disappear before the new Atlantis. We have ourselves called the evil into existence, and it is the Government only that can deal with it. If Mr. Eden had simply directed the attention of the recent *Durbar* to the fact of its existence, and solicited the counsel and assistance of the leading men of the native community in devising measures to meet it, nothing could have been more proper; but to challenge these gentlemen as answerable for it, and to warn them that they ought not to "tolerate" it, is ridiculous. Mr. Eden says that the writings in the Vernacular Press are "seditious." And have we really then, so abdicated all responsibility as the Government of the country, that we can do nothing to punish seditious writing? If the existing law does not meet the case, can we really not alter it? To this hour we have never seen even a warning addressed to any one of these papers. What is it but idleness itself to complain to these gentlemen that "it is surely a national reproach that with hundreds of thousands of young men of education and learning, the Vernacular Press, which might be made the means of teaching the people much good, and of securing a good understanding between the rulers and the ruled, should have been allowed to sink into such hands." How are a few native gentlemen, who are mostly of the old school, to counteract the evils that are flowing from the mental activity we are stimulating "in hundreds of thousands" of native youth; when the very first result of the movement is to make men look with contempt upon these gentlemen as obsolete and of no account. The responsibility is our own; and we must accept it as the natural and foreseen fruit of our course.

A correspondent of the *Madras Times* describes the facial expression of certain winners and losers on the Bangalore settling day at the Cubbon Assembly Rooms—"The losers had the melancholy duty of stumping up on Tuesday, when the rooms had quite a Dead March-in-Saulish air about them, but on Saturday they presented quite a rakish appearance, while the lucky winners might be seen exultingly stuffing their pockets with notes and rupees. Even on Saturday I saw one unhappy looking party who, it turned out, had gone in severely for all the Lotteries and *Pari Mutuels*, and on squaring accounts was found to have won the enormous amount of Re. 1-4-0. To go through so much for so little justly filled his soul with righteous indignation, which not even three stiff B. S.'s could altogether appease."

The *Statesman*:—We published on the 28th ultimo a short letter from Jeypore, giving what professed to be an account of a charge brought against Aubinash Chunder Battacharjee, a Judge of the Court of His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore, of accepting an illegal gratification. The letter came from a person from whom we have received occasional contributions for sometime past, and whom we have hitherto found a trustworthy informant. But we have trusted him once too often, for the story about the Judge turns out to be from first to last an impudent and malicious fabrication. The gentleman who has enabled us to make this contradiction writes, "As regards your correspondent's side-hit on Baboo Kanta Chunder Mookerjea, I can only say, from the experience I have of him, that it would be well for native princes if they had men of such intelligence, information, and principle in their service."

The *Tea Gazette* says that "a planter named Macgregor, in Dibrugarh district, gave a coolie a few cuts with a cane, leaving no marks; the man unfortunately died that night. A complaint was made, and the Police Officer and Deputy-Commissioner went out to collect evidence. The body was examined (*post mortem*) by the European station doctor; no marks were found, and he declared that any blows that might have been given could not have caused the man's death. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Macgregor has been remanded to the sessions, and is now on bail for rupees one thousand, by order of Lieutenant Colonel Graham, Deputy Commissioner."

The Governor of Hongkong has received a telegram from Sir Arthur Kennedy, the Governor of Queensland, announcing that a bill has passed both Houses of the Queensland Legislature, and been transmitted to London for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, restricting the influx of Chinese emigrants into Queensland.

Hopes are entertained of the practical termination of the war in Japan within a few weeks. Preparations for the Emperor's return from Kioto to the capital were in progress. It is calculated that the Finance Department has already spent 20,000,000 yen in suppressing the rebellion.

THE CROPS IN THE BERARS.

A correspondent sends us the following letter:—

OOMRAWUTTEE, Aug. 19.

The crops, both cotton and cereals, are in very good condition in and round about Oomrawuttee; I think, indeed, the same thing may be said with regard to the crops in the whole of the Berars. Our total rainfall has, it is true, been only 19 inches, but it has fallen at very seasonable intervals and very lightly, not all at once like it sometimes does, so that not a drop of it has been wasted. We have not been blessed with a shower, though, for nearly a fortnight, but there have been plenty of clouds about, and they have, to a certain extent, moistened the air and prevented the sun from scorching the crops entirely. We can, however, do for another week, possibly a fortnight, without rain, not longer certainly, without serious detriment to the crops. Owing to the light rain we have had, our tanks are short of water, and if we don't have a heavy fall before the close of the season, we shall, I fear, be on short commons before the commencement of next. The cotton plants are nearly a foot in height on an average, and jowaree half as high again. They are both in a very forward condition, and if we have only a continuation of favourable weather, I think I should be justified in prophesying that the season of 1877-78 will be one of the most favourable, as far as Oomrawuttee is concerned, that has ever taken place.

THE OUTLOOK.

JEYPORE, August 15.

Famine seems to be unavoidable here. The aspect the sky leaves scarcely any hope of rain by which distress can be alleviated. The sole topic of conversation among the natives is the raine. Everywhere crowds of people assemble to invoke the goddess of rain, and thousands of Brahmins are being fed daily to please the goddess to send down showers. But alas! all in vain. Grain has risen in price. The wealthy people are preparing themselves to meet the calamity by filling up their granaries with grain. The distress is growing daily very severe, but I am glad to say that the Jeypore Government has commenced to take precautionary measures to contend with the crisis. On the 13th instant barley rose to the exorbitant price of 16 seers per rupee and wheat to 13 seers, but the authorities stepped in, and made the grain sellers understand that they must not sell barley and what under 20 and 16 seers for the rupee.—*Delhi Gazette.*

AGRA, August 13.

Desperation has been the cry of the people during the past month. The heat is such that the oldest inhabitant has never experienced. What it may be, I do not, of course, refer to mere degrees of temperature, as reckoned by our thermometers, but to the combination of heat and sultriness which is rendering our lives a burden. Everywhere in the North-West, except Lucknow and Allahabad, it appears to be the same—little or no rain, and instead of the stiff breeze proper to the season, a comparative calm. The dampness of the rains, and the heat of May together, and rain is sadly wanted to relieve us of the monotony of such a hot and sultry season, which indicates a severe famine. As it is, the grain sellers have already taken the opportunity to raise the price of corn. Wheat, which was sold at the rate of 24 seers per rupee in the month ago, now is in the famine rate of 13, and gram from 16 to 17 seers only for a rupee. The villagers have let loose their cattle in the jungle, and having nothing to do, and being unable to support themselves, have made for the city; while people in the city, for want of fodder and the dearness of chaff and gram, have taken a precaution of selling their cattle and horses at any price they may fetch. It is feared that if rain does not fall within a few days the prices will rise higher still. Highway robberies and cheating seem to be the order of the day. The authorities have adopted the wise plan of ordering a dozen lashes instead of sending the miscreant to jail. Within the last few days I have heard of numerous cases of petty robbery in cantonments and in the city as well. The wives, mothers, and sisters of dhobies, bhisties, syces, &c., are being looted on their way of the *roti* they carry for their male relatives at work. Crimes like these should be checked at any rate, and immediate arrangements made for the relief of these poor half-starved people, who are from necessity compelled to commit them at any risk. Considering the vast differences in the prices of corn, I would urge that some allowance should be made for the poorer classes.—Correspondent *Delhi Gazette.*

BOMBAY.

His Excellency Sir Charles Staveley, Commander-in-Chief, and Lady Staveley, left Bombay yesterday morning for Poona. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery on the occasion of His Excellency's departure.

The Viceroy's Levee at Poona.—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, C. S. I., Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parukh, Sheriff of Bombay, and Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, left Bombay yesterday for Poona with the view we believe, of being present at the Levee to be held by His Excellency the Viceroy.

Theft at Guywady.—A goldsmith, named Narayen Gungaram, living at Guywady, was on Sunday last robbed of a quantity of gold and silver of the value of Rs. 75. The theft is alleged to have been committed during his absence. Enquiries by the police are in progress.

Loss of a gold bracelet.—A Hindoo has reported to the police that his daughter, aged fifteen years, while returning from the Mahajunwadee Temple on Sunday evening, missed a gold bracelet, valued Rs. 64, from one of her wrists. The police are instituting enquiries into the matter.

Robbing a boy of his ornaments.—A boy, named Abbu, aged seven years, and residing at Fanneswady was reported to the Police on Sunday afternoon as being missing, and having ornaments on his person to the value of Rs. 10. He was subsequently found at Chinchpoogly, but he was minus the ornaments, and cannot account how he was deprived of them.

The theft of a boat.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Frank Wheeler, a European seaman, was brought up on remand and charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with committing theft of a boat valued at Rs. 120, the property of Mr. Lawrence. The prisoner, on pleading guilty to the charge, was upon his own confession convicted and sentenced to five months' hard labour in the Houses of Correction. The particulars of this case have already been published by us.

Gamblers.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Hurridass Soorjee and eleven others were charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Sweeney, before Mr. Nana Morojee, prisoner No. 1 with keeping a common gaming house at Kalbadavie Road, and the rest of the prisoners, together with No. 1, with being found gaming therein with instruments of gaming. Upon the evidence adduced they were all adjudged guilty. Prisoner No. 1 and four others were sentenced to one month's hard labour in the House of Correction. One was fined Rs. 20, two others fined Rs. 10 each, and the remainder Rs. 5 each.

The distress in Baroda.—The distress is so rapidly spreading that it has been thought necessary to station a *posse* of policemen near every grain shop to prevent them from being looted. Last night a number of destitute people attempted to loot a bajri field, but they were dispersed in time by a party of sowars. The prevalence of the distress has begun to have a visible effect on the credulity of the simpler folk, who confidently assert that the *Kismut*, or the day of judgment, is at hand. It is further predicted that during the course of the present week the sun will cease to shine on earth. There are others also who ascribe the present calamity to the repulsion of Mulhar Rao from Baroda, and the practical assumption of sovereignty by the *Ingrez loke.*—*Indian Spectator.*

Ever since the memorable Saturday, Parsees have been talking like mad about Sir Richard's greatness of soul, his liberality of sentiment, his power of expression, and a thousand other qualities of mind and soul, possessed by a thousand several men, which we, warm admirers as we are of Sir Richard's, cannot think his individual mind and his individual soul could conveniently hold. It would have done any man's heart good to have seen the typical Pestonjee wrapt in laborious admiration, stretching forth the fleshy isthmus between his big round head and his podgy little trunk, to catch the sense of the speaker's fascinating sentences. The honest fellow fixed his devouring gaze on the great man, throwing out great compliments, and looked the very picture of love and devotion; and as soon as the speech of the evening was over, one might have seen Pestonjee telling his friend Bomanjee, in tones just a key too loud to be called a whisper, that Sir Richard Temple was master of all accomplishments known to the sons of Adam.—*Id.*

Men who deserve monuments.—We are reminded of the story of the life and death of Karsandas Mulji. If ever a native of Western India deserved to leave a prominent and respected memory behind him, it was this Hindu Luther. Meek as a lamb, and apparently of a soft, yielding disposition, this Bania had more courage to rise in open and fierce rebellion against the contaminating iniquities of his priesthood, and had the indomitable patience to put up with a life-long persecution from heartless and powerful enemies. Though assisted by a few timid friends of his own caste, and sustained by the kindness of men like Dr. Wilson and Sir Bartle Frere, this gallant social hero had to resign his embittered life, away from the reach of friendship and love; and if a paternal Government had not placed within his reach the means of passing a life of ease and comfort, we verily believe that one of the greatest of modern Hindus would have died of want and suffering. And what has been done for poor Karsandas after death? We know that a few personal friends, mostly not of his own caste, collected a little sum in a private-public way, and established a scholarship; while in return for his life-long labour of love, his unhappy widow and orphans were put out of caste, and were suffered to be treated like human beings only when they made a humiliating recantation of all they had said or done in obedience to his bright example. And still, one of these very persecutors, an old man of wealth and position, attended Saturday's meeting, perhaps to show those in power that his stony heart has sympathy to spare for any loss of the public. Such are the vagaries of native society, such the penalties of patriotism, and such the power of influence.—*Id.*

The Turkish Envoy to Kabul.—Considering the excitable state of the lower classes of Muhammadans, it would be improper to encourage any kind of political demonstrations in favour of Turkey, especially as the British Government is not yet at war with Russia. When hostilities break out it would be easy to take advantage of the sympathy of Indian Moslems with the Turks, by organising regimeats of them and despatching them to the seat of war, where they would have occasion to prove that they are indeed ready to fight for Islam. There is not the least occasion for encouraging religious ebullitions in Bombay where rather unpleasant reminiscences of them exist; hence the Envoy did well in discountenancing excitement, as well as the Police authorities who gave a hint to the leading member of the community, that the demonstration proposed by collecting a large crowd at the Apollo Bunder when the Envoy landed, would not be permitted. This was a proper arrangement on the part of the Police, but we believe no harm would have come if Government had allowed the Adjumani-Islam of Bombay to present an address to the Envoy—*Native Opinion.*

The new Revolving Light at Manora on the night of the 15th inst. for the first time, in the presence of Sir W. Merewether, Commissioner in Sind, and a party of ladies and gentlemen who had been specially invited for the occasion. The light was very plainly visible at all parts of the Camp; it is a revolving dioptric light of the first class, and Kurrachee is extremely fortunate in getting so fine a light at the entrance to the harbour. The cost has been about Rs. 53,000.—*Beacon.*

The Parsees mustered in strength on Sunday, the 13th inst., in their Fire Temple, Kurrachee, to offer up supplications for rain. After the prayers were ended a grand dinner was prepared, to which some scores sat down; the devotional exercise to which they had been put sharpened, from all accounts, their appetites, as full justice was done to the various savoury viands placed before them; the eatables were washed down by choice drinkables, which were liberally supplied by a generous hearted co-religionist, who is seemingly inspired with the notion that the fervour of religious ardour is strengthened by the exhilarating influence of *eau de vie! A Surra khana* after prayers to avert an impending famine is somewhat of an incongruity.—*Sind Advocate.*

A Hindoo woman of Shikarpoor went the other day to a fortune teller, a Brahmin. The latter opened what he considered to be a book of fate, but before this pretended prophet could commence revealing the future of his customer, he was suddenly seized with a fit of laughter in about a quarter of an hour the soul took its flight to those regions, the mysteries of which he professed to be able to penetrate. It is surprising that he could not foretell his own end.—*Id.*

An Association has been established in Kurrachee in connection with a similar one in Bombay, for the promotion of the cause of Islam, one of the main objects aimed at being the relief of the Turkish wounded soldiers and their families. Branches of the Association in Sind have been opened in Sukkur and other parts of the Province. The amount collected in Sukkur was upwards of Rs. 2,000, which were remitted to the Turkish Consul at Bombay. In Kurrachee the amount subscribed is about Rs. 30,000, of which Rs. 7,500 were collected and remitted to Bombay.—*Id.*

The truly awful description of beer which is imported into India and Burmah may be imagined, when we state that there is a description of German poison sold in some of the small shops at Rs. 1-8 per dozen! One would imagine that the price would hardly, considering the high price of bottles at home, pay for them, corks, labels, freight, insurance and other charges; but it must, or the stuff would not be imported. One kind of beer sold bears a label which a few feet off is hardly distinguishable from Tennant's well known mark. It is a pity that the well known English brewers do not try to put a stop to fraudulent imitation of their trade marks. Perhaps a great deal of the sickness and mortality which occurs in India may be put down to the adulterated articles of food and drink which are openly allowed to be sold without let or hindrance. Stores which ought to be destroyed often find, we are afraid, their way to an auction sale, are picked up by bazaar dealers, and are sold in the bazaar and at the small shops. The moral of all this is, if the Government help us by prosecuting those who adulterate and vend unwholesome food and drink, it is necessary to be extremely careful from whence we procure our supplies and not to grudge a fair honest price for a really good article.—*Rangoon Times.*

THE ICE SUPPLY OF BOMBAY.

The following reply from Government to the memorial sometime ago forwarded by the ice consuming public of Bombay has been placed at our disposal:—

Bombay Castle, 18th August 1877.

To Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq., and other memorialists.

Gentlemen—In reply to your memorial received on the 2nd ultimo, relative to the supply of ice in Bombay, I am directed to inform you that the wording of the lease entered into by Messrs. Tudor and Company is not very well suited to the emergencies which occasionally arise; but the ice committee will do their utmost to prevent inconvenience to the public, and when the lease is determined in 1879, the new lease will be drawn up into more stringent conditions.—I have, &c.

D. Mackenzie,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM'S CONDUCT TOWARDS THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The Governor of Bombay, according to a letter in one of the local papers, has lately refused to lend the Council Hall to certain amateur philanthropists who wanted it for a charitable famine relief agitation. Of course he will be railed at as heartless, but in this matter he seems to us prudent and sensible. If the world is to be asked for subscriptions to the relief of the Indian famine, that appeal should be made with all the weight of the Government of India. Irresponsible bodies of men, foolish or otherwise, will merely do harm by sending home sensational telegrams to England and calling on the Lord Mayor to collect money. They will fritter away a feeling which it may be found desirable in the end to strain severely, and which for the present should certainly be left to accumulate force. The local Madras meeting was precipitate and unwise: another local Bombay meeting would have been a mere plagiary on a bad precedent.—*Pioneer.*

That the difficulties of the Madras Government are immense, cannot be questioned, but great difficulties are the opportunities which bring statesman who can grapple with them, honour and fame. His Grace of Buckingham and Chandos and his Councillors have hardly shown themselves equal to the situation. The Government of Bombay has met the dangers which threatened that Presidency, in a calm and able way, and the good results are being made manifest. But in Madras, it has been otherwise. The appeal to the Editor of the *Times* and the Lord Mayors, seems a confession of weakness. The Duke himself is a well meaning man, anxious to do his best. The Government of India cannot allow its authority to be set aside, and its orders and its recommendations rejected by the Government of Madras. It is most inconvenient, for other besides personal reasons, that Lord Lytton should absent himself from his own Council at Simla, at this time. There are many matters of vital importance claiming his attention to Simla, but in the face of the fact, that the famine danger is assuming terrible proportions, it is most necessary, by His Excellency in Council, that he and the able and experienced officers who have been named, should at once proceed to the seat of disaster—to assist and strengthen the Government of the afflicted Presidency.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

NOTIFICATION.

(*Gazette of India, Extraordinary*, August 16.)

The Governor General in Council hereby declares that it is expedient that the Governor General shall visit certain parts of India unaccompanied by his Council. And in the exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Councils Act, Section 6, the Governor General in Council hereby nominates the Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., to be President of the said Council with effect from the 17th instant, during the time of such visit; and the powers of the Governor General in assemblies of the said Council during the time of such visit shall be reposed in the said the Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, except that of assenting to, or withholding his assent from, or reserving for the signification of her Majesty's pleasure any law or regulation as provided in the 24th and 25th Vic., Cap. 67. And the Governor General is authorized by this order made for that propose alone to exercise all or any of the powers which may be exercised by the said Governor General in Council in every case in which the said Governor General may think it expedient to exercise the same, except the powers of making laws and regulations.

THE MASTER AND SERVANT BILL.

In the Statement of the Objects and Reasons of this Bill, Mr Whitley Stokes, the new Law Member of the Government of India, says that "the want of a compact and definite system of law upon this subject has long been felt," and that therefore he has introduced the Bill into the Council. We are not aware of any representations from the general body of the public being made for the enactment of such a law, unless it be the vague cry that is at times raised by some of the Anglo-Indian publicists in this country. When no strong case has been made out, or no general desire in the direction of such legislation has been expressed, we do not see why such a measure should be forced upon the people. Such a law may make servants more insolent or more troublesome, but it cannot render them more honest or respectful which seems to be the professed object of the present measure.

The measure under contemplation, apart from its advisability or utility, is based on the English, the Prussian, and the United States laws of masters and servants, and consequently may safely be said that in framing the present Bill, its suitability or otherwise to manners and customs of the people upon whom it is to be enforced, must have been little considered. The relations between masters and servants, at least among the native public, have been as satisfactory as they can be, and if relations between native servants and European masters be not satisfactory, the European masters are to blame. In extending the measure to native masters also Government seem to have undertaken an unasked for responsibility. The measure is likely to disturb the hitherto peaceful relations and when it renders servants as bold and persistent as Mr. Field's Ayah has been, the very advocates of it will regret their folly. One of the peculiarities of the Act is that it is not to be applied to British, American and Australian born servants.—*Native Opinion.*

THE NATIVE PRESS ON THE LATE SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY MEMORIAL MEETING.

The meeting was nothing more than laudation and good words—which by the bye is a new feature and is being recently developed and sedulously cultivated in our midst, and of which, we may now fairly say, the meeting was the outcome. In vain did we search the speeches—some of which were exceptionally good and above the average of those delivered on such occasions, particularly the speech of His Excellency the Governor—in vain did we search the speeches for the justification of the holding of the meeting. Every one of the speakers, as our contemporary of the *Bombay Gazette* has very truly put it, appeared to be oppressed with the difficulty of giving reasons why the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy should be posthumously honoured by the public." It would be ungrateful in us not to remember the munificent Baronet's endowment of the Deccan College and his other charities. But we think we have not yet come to measure a man's worth simply by the length of the purse he possesses, or his claim to public honour by the largeness of the sums he gives for public purposes; though we are sorry to observe we are fast coming to this. For not only during the last few years we have seen gentlemen of sterling worth whose contempt for mamon pure and simple was notorious, changing their creed, but have seen attempts made for honouring those whose only claim to such distinction was their possession of immense riches.

We believe Sir Richard would have done well if he had not made any distinction between the loyalty of the different races in this city. His Excellency said "We believe that loyalty and fidelity are to be found in all classes of the community in this subject country"—but this I will say, there is no class upon whose loyalty we have greater confidence than that of the Parsees." Is it true? We cannot believe it. But whether true or not, we think Sir Richard has been guilty of a great political blunder in thus giving public expression to a feeling of his—it cannot be the feeling of the whole ruling race—respecting the loyalty—of the different races in India. It is however a comfort to know that the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's countrymen were not what they are, the loyalest race in India—was for the last twenty-two years connected with the local public Association, which is deemed by some Europeans to consist only of disloyal and disaffected people at the Presidency.—*Native Opinion.*

THE MILITARY SERVICE AND THE COMMUTATION SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MADRAS TIMES."

Sir,—In your excellent article headed "the Military Service and the Commutation scheme" (August 9th) you have spotted a grievance that has long been felt by many staff corps officers, say, of 20 years' service and upwards, viz., having to discharge the duties of acting regimental appointment on half the full rate of allowance that was declared by Sir C. Wood, to be "liberal" but not "excessive." I can assure you, Sir, that Rs. 115 per mensem, half staff, to an "officiating" Wing Commander is by no means a satisfactory allowance from which to pay towards Mess and Band funds, regimental entertainments, badminton, at homes, &c., and make a profit! In fact, it is not worth having, and many officers would rather be without such employment, as it is the practice for such things could never have been contemplated by Sir C. Wood who, it may be observed, never even contemplated any, Staff Corps officer being out of employ for any but a very short period. The evil arose in this way, that the present rate of pay was fixed, before the service and the Staff Corps were thrown open to the whole of the Army, indiscriminately, and consequently the glut of candidates for employment that has since taken place was neither foreseen nor provided for by the rates which have, however since, remained unmodified; the locals would have been all right under the old system, as regards pay, if they had not entered the staff corps so hastily; and even if the staff corps had kept them out of employ for a time, they had the old rate of pay to fall back upon as their right, a rate which gave them more pay, even unemployed, than the Staff Corps get, "employed" as a rule.

How is it, Sir, that all the gallant and popular Commanders-in-Chief that have been and gone have never spotted, or brought to knowledge, the long standing grievance, but on the contrary have permitted these underpaid and wretched fags of the staff corps to be saddled with the duties of Inspector of Musketry even as Field Officers; duties that it has been lately officially stated it is not correct (being derogatory) that Field Officers should be called upon to perform, and have in addition weighted them with the burden of "Garrison Instruction" (passing in) before admitting them to appointments under the Adjutant General, or on the General Staff of the Army? They have even bullied the lucky locals and oppressed the Staff Corps at the same time, by appointing these lucky locals immediately on promotion, say, as Lieutenant-Colonels, to Commandantships of Depôts in Commissariat, &c., (pucka,) but, mind you, bringing them down at the same time to Staff Corps pay and allowances, to the detriment of Staff Corps Field Officers, who have been for the most part kept to the posts of efficiency Wing Commanders and Wing Officers, the latter appointments having been intended only for Captains or subs originally!

years' service, and must retire from his regiment after five years' service as Lieutenant-Colonel.

A Brevet-Colonel may retire at any time after removal from his regiment under the "five years' rule" on 420*l.* a year for the Cavalry or Infantry, and on 480*l.* a year in the Artillery or Engineers.

A Brevet-Colonel or General Officer of Artillery or Engineers may retire after 40 years' service on 600*l.* a year.

44. As matters of establishment not involving Warrant, it is proposed to re-arrange the ranks of the Royal Engineers in the manner suggested by the Royal Commission, and at the same time to add one Colonel Commandant to equalize their proportion of that rank with the proportion obtaining in the Artillery.

FRED. STANLEY,
War Office, July 24, 1877. Financial Secretary.

KHELAT AFFAIRS.

(Concluded from Yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

In August 1860 Major Merewether wrote:—

"The absence at any time of the support we have been in the habit of according to His Highness in the measures for the improvement of his territory, or the existence, even for a short time, of the feeling that we could or would no longer accord that support, would at once lead to the dismemberment of the kingdom.

These words amount to a direct admission that the local authorities were in the habit of giving assistance to the Khan "in the improvement of his country," and that this support alone kept him in his throne. As a matter of fact, the opposing interests only could be those of the Chiefs (and this the formulated statement of their grievances in 1869 proves) against whom the Government of India had directed there should be no interference. Apparently at this time it had already come to be considered that the "improvement of the country" and the maintenance of the Khan's absolute authority, were synonymous terms. But the Government of India seem to have overlooked this. Things went on for some time still further. The Chiefs, it is recorded, showed the Chiefs every discourtesy possible, and at last his action in this respect and his general misconduct drew down a serious warning from the political Agent,—the only instance up to 1872 of any active interference of any sort in favour of the Chiefs, on the part of the local authorities.

This remonstrance had, however, no effect, and matters went on from bad to worse. Early in 1861 the Chief of the Jalawans, Taj Mahomed, broke into revolt.* But he was brought into order by the Sarawan Sirdar, who, however, did not disguise his sympathy with Taj Mahomed. Later in the year the Jam of Las Beyla and the Mingul tribe, with which he was connected by marriage, rebelled. The Khan, however, managed for the time to coerce them† The next year passed quietly, but the country was, it was reported by the local authorities, evidently seething with discontent. In March 1863 the storm burst. Sherdil Khan, a cousin of the Khan's, attempted his assassination, but succeeded only in badly wounding him.

It was at a time when all the Chiefs were assembled; Sherdil Khan fled to their tents. This was a signal for a general insurrection, which was gradually successful, and Sherdil Khan was declared Khan, while Khodadad Khan retired with a small body of followers to a village near the British Frontier.

Oddly enough an incident now occurred which showed how strongly the constitutional principle prevailed among the Chiefs. A small minority still adhering the Khodadad Khan Sherdil's own supporters proposed that that they should proceed to a regular and formal election. Preparations were accordingly made for this. But on the day of the election Sherdil was killed in a personal brawl with a mercenary follower, and the Chiefs, having no other candidate before them when the election took place, again elected Khodadad Khan, after, it is said, taking from him agreements for his better treatment of them in future.

The Khan took the Chiefs of Jalawan and Sarawan to reside with him at his capital, and entered into marriage relations with them, but peace was not of long continuance. The Jam of Las Beyla and the Mingul Chiefs again broke out in revolt, though Noordeen, the Chiefs of the Minguls, had taken the lead in the re-election of Khodadad.

For the time this insurrection was put down, the contingent of Taj Mahomed, the Chief of the Jalawan, loyally aiding in its suppression. Within another year, however, the Murrees attacked Kutch Gandava, and about the same time the Khan suddenly accused Taj Mahomed, the Chief of the Jalawan, of attempting to seduce his regular troops from their allegiance. He was seized after a short skirmish and imprisoned; thereupon Moolla Mahomed, the Chief of the Sarawan Khelat, and became a discontented wanderer, ready to instigate or lead to revolt. In 1867, before he had been a year in prison, Taj Mahomed died. The great body of the Chiefs declared he had been poisoned. Later in the year Moolla Mahomed returned and set up the standard of revolt; few Chiefs joined him, and he was defeated and again fled. Failing in getting shelter from the Murrees, he asked Sir H. Green to intercede for him with the Khan. This the Agent promised to do provided both parties would agree to abide by his decision, and the Khan assenting an interview took place, which for the moment satisfied the immediately contending parties. Sir H. Green, in reporting this interview, admitted that the Khan was only the head of semi-independent tribes, and that it was for the interest of the British Government to stand well with both parties. Nevertheless, in effect the Agent supported the Khan entirely. He had before described Taj Mahomed as a desperate and intriguer and traitor, and had expressed an opinion that so long as he was at liberty the Khan's life was not safe. Now he praised the Khan's mode of dealing with his Chiefs, and recommended the recognition of his loyal conduct by the grant of an extra subsidy. Before the year was out, however, there was a fresh outbreak, in which the Mingals, the Jam of Las Beyla, and Azaad Khan of Kharan took part. After some indecisive fighting, negociations took place, and the Khan made certain promises, the Chief of which was an engagement to restore to the revolted Chiefs and to Moolla Mahomed "all the land which they or he had held, or been deprived of, since the days of Nusseer Khan."

Sir W. Merewether was now Chief Commissioner in Sindh, and he reported that the outbreak had been owing to the general aversion of the nobles to the Khan, "who has insanely neglected to follow the excellent advice given him by Sir Henry Green, and has entirely alienated the nobles of the country at large." Sir W. Merewether, however, subsequently qualified these words, saying that there had been faults on both sides, "the Khan having from suspicion and jealousy withheld certain privileges which had led to revolt and confiscation in reprisal."

The British Agent, who had been withdrawn ever since Khodadad's dethronement in 1863-64, was now restored, and Captain Harrison being deputed as Agent, the Chief represented mainly by Alladina Khoord and Moolla Mahomed, waited on him, and for the first time laid before him a full and regularly formulated statement of their public and private grievances.

The latter may for the present be neglected, but the former were contained in a very striking document, of which one article indeed related to the death of Taj Mahomed and was of a temporary character, but the gist of the remainder was a demand for the restoration of the political status of the country as established by Nusseer Khan I. The Chiefs claimed, that is to say:—

1st. The observance of the laws and forms of Government of Nusseer Khan I.

2nd. The disbandment of the mercenary troops and the restoration to the Chiefs of the jaghirs assigned for the support of the federal levies.

3rd. The reversal of the Khan's act in appointing his own son to the Sirdarship of the Jalawan instead of appointing one of the family in which that office was hereditary.

4th. The restoration to the Chiefs or their representatives of the right as of old to share in the civil and military councils of the State.

5th. That all treaty engagements should be made with the British Government by the Khan, not simply as Khan but as head of the Belooch Confederation.

6th. That since it had become impossible to continue the selection of the Wuzeer from the family in which that office had been hereditary, the Chiefs asked that the office might now be made elective, the Wuzeer being elected by the Chiefs.

Sir W. Merewether, who was still Commissioner in Sindh, expressed no opinion on these clauses at the time, but the Khan at once yielded the point as to the Sirdarship of the Jalawan, in 1870 Sir W. Merewether admitted that the 4th clause was correct as regards the Sirdars of Jalawan and Sarawan, and allowed subsequently that its extension in some degree to other Chiefs might not be unfair, and even that the 1st might be granted if the Chiefs would be moderate, but he overruled entirely the 2nd, 5th, and 6th.

However much the Chiefs' claims may be disputed as of right, or on the ground of expediency, still it has never been denied, even by Sir W. Merewether, that the exposition of the actual state of facts in this document as to the position taken up by the Khan towards the Chiefs was in substance correct.

It may, therefore, I think, be taken as certain that the laws of Nasir Khan I. had practically been abrogated, mercenary troops largely entertained, ‡ and the jaghirs of the federal troops resumed to pay for the mercenary troops; that the rule of succession to the Jalawan Sirdarships had been set aside, and that the Chiefs had been excluded from all share in the Government.

Neither is it to be disputed that up to the time of Mehrab Khan ‡ there had been no such infractions of these customs, § and indeed there had been but very partial infractions in the time of his son Nusseer Khan II., and even those had been resented by the Chiefs.

It is clear, therefore, that the conduct of Khodadad Khan, which had alienated the Chiefs—and of which they complained as a violation of the federal pact by which the State was constituted, and to which they attributed all the disorders of the State—was in substance a series of invasions of the political power of the Chiefs.

I return, however, to the course of events. Nothing immediately came of the negociation thus commenced in 1869 through Captain Harrison, except so far that refusal by the Khan to yield anything. He subsequently agreed, indeed, to make large concessions, but at the last moment the managers of the Chiefs' party withdrew, though the exact reason why they did so is not known, as the British authorities refused to listen to Moolla Mahomed's explanation on this point.

Shortly after this, another insurrection broke out in Las Beyla, which was completely suppressed by the Khan's troops. In 1871, however, a more general and formidable revolt occurred.

Various reasons were given for this rising. But Colonel Phayre, then in Civil employ in Sind, asked if we could afford any longer to ignore the national feeling, the result of absolute despair.

He said, "there is not a man of any influence who does not feel keenly that our connexion with the Khan involves a certain amount of responsibility for his acts as a ruler, because both the Khan himself and they too are perfectly well aware that, if it were not for our support, he must either respect the just rights of the people or lose his throne." He added at various times that the relation of the Khan and Chiefs was really federal, and that the Chiefs had rights which ought to be respected.

Colonel Phayre was, I believe, quite right, but pressing these views beyond the point of official decorum was subsequently removed from his appointment; still the Government of Bombay themselves referred the rebellion to the non-satisfaction of the claims of the Chiefs made in 1869, and this opinion was subsequently corroborated by the words of the Chiefs themselves.

The Government of India was now (in 1871) called upon by both Sir W. Merewether and the Government of Bombay to support the Khan by force of arms.

It was then argued (as I have shown above ||) in substance that the idea that the Chiefs possessed anything but certain, more or less obsolete, feudal rights was absurd, it was argued at length that even those feudal rights were relics of a past age, and unsuited to modern times, incapable of preservation, and that it was impossible to revert to the past organisation or in any way to build it up again It was urged that it was necessary to our position in the frontier to have a settled Government on the frontier, and that this could now only be gained by supporting the Khan's absolute authority by force of arms, if necessary, against the claims and pretensions of the Chiefs.

The Government of India absolutely refused to have recourse to arms in support of the Khan, but in order to terminate the disputes, desired both parties to submit their disputes to the arbitration of the British authorities, promising to the Khan a payment of one lakh of rupees if these terms were fully accepted and acted upon.

The Government of India insisted also that the Khan should be bound by the Commissioner's arbitration, and should agree to remedy all the well-founded complaints of the Chiefs in regard to confiscation of property, resumption of jaghirs, and oppressive taxation, and the Government of India also required him to agree to such a change in the administration as to give the principal Chiefs a due share in the administration of the country.

I cannot consider that, as the 4th paragraph of the present Despatch intimates, these conditions of 1872 involved any departure from the policy which the Government of India had hitherto enjoined on the local authorities. That policy had certainly been not to take the Khan's part against the Chiefs.

It is, however, quite, true no doubt, that since 1857 a contrary policy had practically been adopted by the Government of Bombay and by the local authorities in Sind.

It is in fact admitted again and again by Sir W. Merewether and by numerous authorities throughout the correspondence, that it was the moral support of the British Government alone which maintained the Khan on his throne from which he had been once actually driven by the Chiefs, and, as is evident from what has been already said, the opposition of the Chiefs, by which alone the Khan's position was threatened, arose entirely from the fact that the Khan had very materially invaded the authority which previous to his time the Chiefs enjoyed, and the Chiefs themselves have in plain words declared the same thing again and again, avowing that this invasion of their rights was the main cause of their hostility. The support therefore which the local authorities had so long and so effectively given to the Khan was in effect support given to him in aggressive action against the Chiefs' rights.

But the Government of India had never either fully accepted this theory of the relative position of the Khan and his subjects, nor the policy of interference based on it; on the contrary, they had again and again expressly forbidden the latter; when, therefore, Sir W. Merewether justified the policy of supporting the Khan's absolute authority on grounds of expediency, and the Government of Bombay supported him in urging the Government of India to carry it out to its logical conclusion, and to support the Khan by force of arms against the Chiefs, the Government of India absolutely refused, refusing only to sanction what the policy which it had prescribed (though it had hardly enforced) from the first, and the recognition of the Chiefs' rights by the Government of India in 1872, though never pronounced, was hardly then made for the first time.

A brief notice of events down to the present deputation of Major Sandeman will suffice to carry on the narrative by which I have endeavoured to elucidate and substantiate the above contention.

While the correspondence was going on between the local authorities and the Government of India, the Khan's Vakil had an interview with the Chiefs; they again took their stand on their formulated grievances of 1869, and the Vakil agreed to recommend compliance to the Khan. The Khan, however, indignantly repudiated these terms, and was supported by the strong approval of Sir W. Merewether; the Vakil was therefore disgraced and dismissed.

At length, after much hesitation and consultation, both sides agreed to the terms laid down by the Government of India, and Sir W. Merewether undertook the arbitration.

Considering the strong views already expressed by Sir W. Merewether, it was hardly to be doubted what shape that arbitration would assume.

He told the Chiefs that the Khan (who it is to be remembered began the quarrel immediately after his election by treacherously turning his guns on the encampment without warning) had committed no fault or error whatever, except perhaps that he had been too lenient. He further said that the entire fault lay with the Chiefs, who deserved everything that the Khan had done against them. He told them that he must absolutely submit themselves to the Khan, and implicitly obey him, and informed them that the rights which they had claimed never had any existence, and that no such limitations as they pretended had been placed on the authority of the Khan by Nusseerkhan I.*

On the other hand, he promised that if they would now obey the Khan without hesitation, and if they would restore the property which they had plundered from the Khan's subjects and from the kafilas in the Bolan Pass,† he would recommend the Khan to restore to them the jaghirs and allowances which had been forfeited.

It will be observed that these terms take no notice of the third condition insisted by the Government of India, viz., the admission of the principal Chiefs to share in the Government. So far as I have been able to discover, this condition was absolutely ignored.

It need hardly be said that these terms did not satisfy the Chiefs though they made partial attempts to recover the value of the property recovered, from the kafilas, and something less than half of the estimated loss having been collected, ‡ the Khan consented to advance the balance required to complete the account, and compensation was made to the owners of the kafilas whose claims the Amir of Cabul was pressing somewhat urgently.

But this settlement was not calculated to produce final peace, and the Khan, it was soon seen, was as discontented as the Chiefs. He was well aware that there was no hope of compelling the subjection of the Chiefs without the use of force, and this the Government of India had refused to supply; on this as an ultimate resort he had doubtless calculated, and he is apparently well understood he had little prospect of maintaining his policy successfully, or indeed of retaining his throne, from which he had been already once ousted, without such material support. He showed his discontent by various means, and ceased from attempting to repress, if he did not actually encourage, the fresh disorders which soon sprung up. Still further to complicate matters the Khan quarrelled with his Wuzeer Shahgasse Mahomed, § who had long been his most faithful and trusted supporter. He had by a set of advisers, who were apparently not well-wishers of the British Government. By a threat of withdrawing the Agent the Khan was compelled to dismiss these men, but did little else, and when Lord Northbrook saw him, he thought apparently of little but their restoration.

Continued disturbances followed, which the Khan did nothing to repress or compose, and in spite of the efforts of the Wuzeer, aided by Moolla Mahomed Raiseni, the country fell day by day into greater confusion. At length in May 1873, Sir W. Merewether called on Major Harrison, the Agent, to withdraw, and on his doing so the Wuzeer withdrew with him. The reasons assigned were:—

1st. That the Khan persisted in following the advice of certain evil advisers rather than that of the Political Agent.

2nd. That he Khan was persistent in demanding the restoration of the three advisers banished to Sind.

3rd. That he evaded all attempts to bring him to the peace of the border, and that he neglected all arrangements for the good government of Las Beyla, and for the suppression of outrages on the British frontier.

The action taken by Sir W. Merewether was approved by the Government of India, and payment of the Khan's subsidy was suspended.

There is little to add; the practical result was that plundering and anarchy prevailed over the whole country save in the immediate neighbourhood of Khelat on the Punjab frontier; the Bolan Pass remained closed to traffic for some three years, and the Khan maintained an unfriendly attitude towards us.

Sir W. Merewether at one time proposed the despatch of a British force to bring the Khan to his senses, but the Government of India refused, thinking that he had committed no act of a hostile character sufficient to justify such a course.

At last the Murree Chiefs on the Punjab border addressed Major Sandeman, begging his interference so far as their interests were concerned, and he was permitted to use his efforts in the matter, though not until another formidable insurrection was actually imminent, which would probably have resulted in the Khan's death or dethronement.

The policy which Major Sandeman has followed has been the recognition of rights, claims, and the satisfaction for injuries on both sides, the practical adoption, that is to say, of the policy all along enjoined by the Government of India, and especially enforced by them in 1872, though no doubt an entire reversal of that followed for many years by the local authorities in Sind. I need not further follow what is said of the course of Major Sandeman's action; nor do I in the least dissent from the account of his success given in paragraph 23 of the Despatch; on the contrary, I entirely endorse it.

My conviction is that the policy which he has adopted, and which has so far proved successful, is precisely that which the Government of India has all along enjoined rather than the result of an accidental departure from that policy in 1872.

It is, I believe, founded on a correct appreciation of the real state of the country as elucidated by its past history, and the application to that state of a simple, equitable, straightforward, and conciliatory course of action.

It is true that, in order to remedy the state of anarchy into which the country fell, we have been compelled to interfere between the Chiefs and the Khan more than it was the original policy or wish of the Government of India to do. It is true also that after the bitterness produced by the injuries and bloodshed of the past years it may be necessary to maintain this interference more or less for some time. But as matters settle down to their ancient condition the less interference is exercised, and the more we return to our original policy, except in case of urgency, the greater will be our influence, and the more vigorous the Native Government.

It is because the fist ten paragraphs of the Despatch seem to differ from this view, and to express approbation of the policy previously enforced on the Sind frontier by the local authorities that I have expressed my dissent from them.

I cannot disguise my own opinion that this policy was founded on a grave misapprehension of the mutual relations of the Khan and the Chiefs, and that it dealt with these in a manner which, if it was neither just nor wise. The relations between the Chiefs and the Khan were never feudal, nor were they even as feudal, obsolete, and undeserving of consideration.

This is not the place for a discussion on feudalism. I am willing to admit, for the sake of argument, that it may be desirable in the abstract that feudalism should be crushed by the growing power of the Crown. When this is a natural process, it means that a majority of the people go with the Crown against the feudal Chiefs, and that feudalism has already played its part. But here, neither was the system feudal, nor were the majority of the people opposed to it; on the contrary, as events have shown, the people are passionately attached to their existing form of Government, and there can be no reasonable doubt that if the parties had been left to themselves without external assistance the Khan, who attempted to make himself absolute, would long since have been driven from the country. As it was, our moral support has enabled him to carry on his scheme of "Thorough" for some 19 years, during which there were seven general revolts, besides numerous minor disturbances, and this policy finally ended in estranging from us like the Khan and the people in closing for three years all the external routes of communication, and in reducing the country to a complete state of anarchy. The return to the opposite line of policy the recognition of the fact that the Chiefs and the Khan have, if not co-equal, at least co-existing rights, in the treatment of their quarrels by the Government of India, has at any rate in less than nine months resulted in reconciling heartily to the British Government both the Khan and the Chiefs, and in the establishment of some sort of cordiality between the latter themselves. It has opened again the routes of external communication and enabled them to be traversed in safety, and it has restored to the entire country peace order, and rapidly returning prosperity, though of course it is not to be expected that this happy state of things will be, especially at first, wholly unexempled.

I think, therefore, that, even judging by results, there can be no question as to the merits of the two rival policies, and I have endeavoured to show that there should be none on *à priori* grounds. It is because the Despatch seems to lend approval to the early local policy, and to deal with the recent policy as apparently, however fortunate, the accidental result of independent action in 1872, that I have thought it necessary to put on record this Minute, and, as far as I can, to show that the policy of 1873 was not only essentially right, but a necessary development of the principles consistently laid down from the first by the Government of India; at the same time I have endeavoured to show also that the opposite policy is clearly responsible for all the anarchy, misery, and bloodshed of the past nineteen years, and, so far from being deserving of praise, it was, I believe, (however honourable and conscientious the men who initiated it, carried it out, and who have defended it,) founded on fundamental errors, both of fact and principle. I think it therefore my duty to express my entire dissent from the adoption of any allegation of fact, or from any implied approbation of the principles on which it was based, or from any measure which may render possible the reversion to such a policy in the future.

14th May 1877. E. C. BAYLEY.

* Sir W. Merewether says Nusseer Khan simply; the Chiefs certainly referred to Nusseer Khan I., but there is in several paragraphs an evident confusion between the two Chiefs of that name; as for example in paragraph 2 of his letter of the 26th January 1870, No. 42, Sir W. Merewether talks of Gul Mahomed having been Wuzeer to the Great Nusseer Khan. The Great Nusseer Khan was Nusseer Khan I., and Gul Mahomed was certainly never Wuzeer to him.

† The closing of the passes is a kind of recognised way by which malcontents make known their grievances, "Baharwuttia," or wholesale dacoity, is in Central India.

‡ I have learned that their quarrel arose from domestic matters and that the Khan had good ground for taking offence.

* The immediate cause of his outbreak is said to have been a marked insult offered to him by the Khan.

† As a matter of fact, the small body organised by Nusseer Khan II., and the raising of which was no doubt one of the acts that gave offence to the Chiefs, had been raised so far larger and really formidable amount by Khodadad Khan.

‡ See Mascon, Postinger, and Leech's accounts generally.

§ Except the fatal mistake as to the appointment of his favourite as Wuzeer.

|| See Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's minute quoted at page 353.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,200,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.
Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,20,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at he rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 10th April 1875.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 500,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and INTEREST allowed. FIXED DEPOSITS received on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. do. do. at 4 do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application. All letters to be addressed and Remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on it
Bills on Demand and Agencies in the East and
On LONDON, On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, " PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 5 p. ct. per annum.
" 6 do. do. do. 4 do.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital Paid up—£1,600,000.
Reserve Funds—£500,000

BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.
No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account.
BILLS are bought and sold on England, cotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yakohama, Mauritius, Fort Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.
Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.
The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.
Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 "
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 4th October 1876.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY	PENANG.	MANILLA.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
RANGOON.	HONGKONG.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE and LONDON BANKERS, as well as on the other AGENCIES and BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, and RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY
ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND ON FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice ..... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 " ..... 5 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

NOTICES.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
Sold
By all Stationers
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PAREL ROAD.
Head Master—Mr. JAMES MCDONALD, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. MCDONALD, }
FORT SCHOOL—HUMMUM STREET.
Head Master—Mr A. D. SWEATON, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs SWEATON, }
Music Master—Mr. JOSEPH SCHMUCK.
French Master—SIGNOR PEDRAZA.
D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secre-
D. MACPHERSON, } taries.
Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Sweaton.
Bombay, December, 1875.

NEW WATER-COLOUR
DRAWINGS BY
LOUIS FRANK.*
POONA:—"View on the Moota Mulla."
" "The Parbutty Lake."
MATHERAN:—"Porcupine Point,"
" "View near the Bund."
" "Sketch near the Sanitarium."
MAHABLESHWUR:—"View from Arthur's Seat."
" "Below the Yenna Falls.'
BURMAH:—"Views on the Salween."
Also Sketches in the Scinde Valley, of Lanowlie, Malabar Point, &c., &c.

UNITED SERVICE REFRESHMENT AND BILLIARD ROOMS,
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET.
THE PROPRIETOR of the abovenamed Establishment begs to notify that the same is from THIS DAY OPEN.
It is entirely under European Management, and the Culinary Department is under the supervision of an experienced European Cook.
The SPIRITS and WINES are of the best brands, and are guaranteed to be of the best quality.
The ROOMS have been fitted with entirely new furniture and are lofty and well situated.
The BILLIARD TABLE is by a first class London Maker.
TIFFINS, DINNERS, and BREAKFASTS at a moment's notice.
BOARDERS and LODGERS received on favourable terms.
The Proprietor hopes that residents as well as travellers will give his Establishment their kind support and he guarantees that nothing on his part will be wanting to satisfy all customers.
[F. BALLIG, Proprietor
Bombay, 23rd July 1877.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S
FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended .....Rs. 350
Do. Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do. ..... " 350
Do. " Crystal-Faced Do. Do. ..... " 330
Do. " Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality Do. ..... " 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from .....Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ¾ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases .....Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance..... " 200
Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ¾ Hunting.....Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.
1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance.....Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 125
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches ..... 65 to " 75
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches ..... " 50
Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless .....Rs. 40, 45 and 50

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES, TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.
German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time.....Rs. 30 each.

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from .....Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ¾ and Minute Repeaters ..... " 800 to " 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches ..... " 400 to " 1,200
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers ..... " 550 " 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

NOTICES.

TO ALGERNON F. W. AUSTEN, ALBERT P. AUSTEN, and F. ALLEN.—It is to your advantage to communicate AT ONCE with
HEARN, CLEVELAND, & LITTLE,
Solicitors, 23, Rampart Row, Bombay.

BYCULLA CLUB.
THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Club will be held in the Club House on SATURDAY, 25th August, at 6 o'clock p.m.
C. A. W. CAMERON,
Honorary Secretary.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE.
THE PUBLIC in ENGLAND DAILY COMPLAIN of messages from India arriving "Via Turkey" seriously mutilated and delayed. To insure transmission by the Eastern Telegraph Company's direct duplicate Cables it is necessary for the sender to write the words "VIA SUEZ" on the forms proceeded at the Government offices as messages so so marked appear to be sent "Via Turkey" by order.
B. SMITH, Acting Manager.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK.
AN AUCTION SALE of SURPLUS STORES of this Company will be held at the Parell Stores Depôt in the first week in October next.
The surplus Stores include Anvils, Augers, Screw and Shell, Bells, Boring Tackle, Chain, Chisels, Copper Plates, Files, Gun Metal Ingots, Hooks, Argand Lamps, Planes, Padlocks, Rivets, Saws, Spanners, Machine, Bar, Scrap Steel, Brass, Copper, Iron wrought and other Stores.
Catalogues and full particulars may be obtained from the Company's Storekeeper at Colaba one month before the commencement of the sale.
F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Fort Offices, Bombay, 1st August 1877.

THE DHOLLERA PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHARHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, at 3 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—
1. To pass the Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1877.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of the one who retires.
4. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.
By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Managers.
Bombay, 18th August 1877.

S. GREENBLATT & CO.,
10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(Lately vacated by S. Rose & Co.)
BEG to notify that they have received direct from Vienna, a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Gentlemen's and Boys' Clothing, the same consists of:—
Fancy made Walking Morning Coats.
Dress and Frock Coats with Silk Lining.
Fancy Tweed and Satin Vests, of superfine Cashmere, &c.
Black Cloth, Cashmere and Linen Suits.
Linen White Handkerchiefs.
Boys' Cashmere and Tweed Suits.
The very best quality, newest fashion, and finish.
These Goods have been selected personally by Mr. GREENBLATT with great Cutting taste, and he is confident that they are suitable for India. They are cut and made in Vienna; the finish is much superior to any that can be found in India.
S. G. & Co. have engaged in Vienna the services of an experienced Cutter, who, in case the clothing requiring any alteration, will attend to the same at once.
N.B.—The prices are very moderate. An inspection is respectfully solicited.
S. GREENBLATT & Co.,
10, Meadow Street.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION LONDON, 1874.
ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Mashing Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.
Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electroplated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.
Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
THE FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company was held at Edinburgh on TUESDAY, May 1st, 1877.
WILLIAM S. WALKER, Esq., of Bowland, C.B., in the chair.
The Directors' Report stated that for the eleventh time in succession the New Assurances effected during the year amounted to upwards of £1,000,000—Sums Assured. (This result, it may be mentioned, has been maintained by no other Office in the United Kingdom for so many successive years.)
The Expenses of Management are strictly controlled, and no extravagant Commissions are paid.
The Funds continue to increase, and now amount to £5,149,708. 3s. 8d. The Funds are invested only in the most unexceptionable Securities.